Idmiration VORED NOTABLE EVENT S.A. Allen's WORLD'S ir Restorer IS PERFECTION d 1832. Improved 1879. to faded or fa E QUICKLY CHA Y OR WHITE HAIR d youthful COLOR IS NOT A DYE.

PRUSSING & CO., KS AND DOLMANS. ONS in Cloaks, as they id regardless of cost. s Cloaks almost at your ock of Ulsters, all colors IN, PALMER & CO. & 139 State-st. ILVERWARE. D IN STYLE AND PINISE. Jewalry Store in Chicago where expenses are vary light and. PRICES LOW. ton, ourds & Co., d Randolph-sts., | opposite New EALTH STATE OF GELL SEED DISTRIBUTION CO. nthly drawings, never postponed, regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS an. 31. Authorized by Act of the Lieft, and Sustainted by Act of the Lieft, and Sustainted by Act of the Lieft, and Sustainted by a sustainted by a sustainted by of every leonth, analysis or amount of the lieft, and see it placed in the whoel.

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AN or T. J. COMMERFORD,
ournal Building) Louisville, E.
o. 168 Broadway, New York. Send \$1, 22, 23, or 25 for a sample box, by express, of the beat candies in America, put up de-gantly and strictly pure-to-all Chicago, Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st. Chicago

718 CANDIES

TRUNKS.

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d Hetali. Send for price-list.

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Fresh Every Day. Comercial of the BEST in the world car who was and Relative Wholesaie and Relative T. 4 80 STATE ST.

Tourists, Travelers, Excussionists should visit to CHAS. T. WILT's For Trains, Satchels, Baseler, It will pay.

Not 14 Tatata-et.

The Chiengo Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

esire to call special attention to their new stock of LADIES'. ISSES', CHILDREN'S, and IN-COTTON UNDERWEAR and CORSETS, surpassing by far n alegance of design and worklo all such as have herefore been produced. We will ie to offer our immense

We give below a few of the leading prices:

Night Dresses. 200 Doz. Night Dresses at 85c. Good Muslin. The entire Yoke is trimmed with Tucks and Cambric Ruffles.

250 Doz. Night Dresses at \$1.00 With Tucks extending from neck down the entire length. Neck and Sleeves neatly edged with Embroid-

200 Doz. Night Dresses at \$1.08 The Yoke neatly trimmed with Em-Flowing Sleeves. Very neat.
Numerous other styles, elegantly
trimmed with Hamburg Embroidery, Torchen Luces, Italian, Valenclennes, &c., at extremely low prices

Chemises. 500 Doz. Chemises, good Muslin,

Band and Sleeve corded, - 50c 200 Dez. Chemises, neatly trim-med with Embroidery, - - 58c 250 Doz. Chemises, better quality, 85c

Also, numerous other styles, varying in price, according to designs, from \$1.00 to \$6.00.

Also, handsome Lace Chemises, extra length, with trimmed Skirts.

Drawers. 500 Doz. Drawers, good Muslin, with Tucks and Hem, - - 25c

250 Doz. Drawers, with Tucks and Embroidered Ruffle. - - - 65c 250 Doz. Drawers, with Inserting and Embroidered Ruffle, - 85c

Skirts.

500 Doz. Walking Skirts, with Hem 150 Doz. Walking Skirts, with Ruf-fle of Embroidery, - - - \$1.00 And many others, among which are some of the most Elegant Garments ever before produced.

BRIDAL SETS A SPECIALTY, infants' Complete Outfits at \$25, \$50, and \$75 each.

MANDEL BROTHERS, 121 & 123 State-st.

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GENUINE VICHY. VICHY.

Gravel, Diseases of the Kidney, Orabetes, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidney, Gravel, Diseases of the Liver.

AND GRILLE-Diseases of the Liver.

AND GRILLE-Diseases of the Stomach, Dyspings are owned by the French Government, its valers are bottled under its supervision.

To ale by all first-class Wine Merchants, Drugsas, and Grocers.

BOUCHE, FILS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Rupture---\$25 Reward. We will bind ourselves to pay to some charitable ininsteal the sum of £5 for each case of inguinal or
costs Hernia that can be retained by the hand that
compole retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE
MASON SENSE TRUBS, patented July \$, 1878.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
D. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' excosts and in carring many of the worst cases of
upture. But in a contract that the contract cases of
upture. But in a contract the colebrated Commonmass Tuus, adopted by the Government as the best.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STATE LINE from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 80 according to accommodation. Second Cabin, AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.

WASHINGTON.

- Noveltics. for Gustom Orders Fronsers \$5. \$6. \$7. \$8. a pour. Reliable Ready Made Garmente

Prices moderate Out at 18. 110. 112. 15. by 30. Willoughby Wills Bo Stylish Clothiers call themselves Square Dealers therefore have something

- lo back up cor. Blark & Madison Sts.

ORDER.

113 and 115 State-st.,

Use only the best Linens and Mus-lins, employ SKILLED help in their manufacturing department, and produce GOOD goods at LOW-EST prices. They carry in stock full lines of Shirts of their own

Retail--First Floor. Wholesale--Upper Floors.

The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is prepared to loan money on improved productive property in the City of Chicago, and on improved property in Cook County, at lowest current rates of interest, in sums of \$1,000 and upwards, free from commissions. Applications for such loans are invited and may be made to the Company at its office in Milwankee, or to the undersigned, who are provided with blanks for that purpose, and who will furnish all needful information.

OFFICE—Corner Randolph & Bearborn-sts.

DEAN & FATNE, General Agents.

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Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suits on choice city or Hyde Park improved property, at lowest current rates.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE.

TO BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

10. Fourteenth-st. fine 2-story, only 5701.
Also 125, 127, 129, and 125 Fourteenth-st.
Also 245, 573, 255, 257, 258, and 245 Third-av.
For further information, apply to

600 South State-st., near Tweifth. FLOUR.

TRY **GRIDDLE**

True Version of the Memorable Black Friday in Wall Street

As Related by Gov. Boutwell, Showing Grant's Con-nection Therewith.

The Danger of Endeavoring to Suppress Moonshining in Georgia.

A Party of Revenue Officials Waylaid by an Armed Force.

the Illicit-Whisky Makers.

The Entire Section Terrorized by

Full Text of Senator Edmun Bill Relative to Corporations.

Reagan's Inter-State Commerce Bill to Be Materially Amended.

The Railroad Interest Insisting that Important Changes Be

Gossip Over the Retention of Internal-Revenue Collector Merriam.

BLACK FRIDAY.

BLACK FRIDAY.

A RESETOFORE UNTOLD STORY.

Special Sispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Gov. Boutwell, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Grant during the Black Friday days, says that the recent sensational publications in a New York paper relative to Black Friday of Gen. Grant gross injustice, and are a perversion of facts. Gov. Boutwell does not undertake to say what may have been the purpose of Mr. Corbin in connection with Black Friday, but he says that the following statement gives the history of the relations of the Treasury Department and of President Grant to that Black Friday: The merchants of New York for some days had been sending pitcous appeals to Washington showing that they were at the mercy of the gold gamblers' ring, and that it was becoming impossible to obtain gold at the gamblers' rates to pay their duties. It was not until the Thursday

Boutwell concluded that
IT WAS HIS DUTT,
Pretary of the Treasury, and the duty
distriction, to use the power of the Ce
ent for the reflef of legitimate imports

this gambling ring. The fact that the Government was in danger of having its revenues impaired by the locking up of gold, and consequent inability of importers to pay their duties, was of itself a controlling reason which led to this decision. Accordingly, in the course of Thursday afternoon, Mr. Boutwell, as Secretary of the Treasury, requested Mr. Knox, Controller of the Currency, to come to the Secretary's office after official hours. The same notification was sent to three of the most accomplished banking and book-keeping experts of the Treasury. These three experts, with Controller Knox and Gov. Boutwell, met in the private office of the Secretary, when the latter stated his purpose.

17 HAD BEEN ASCERTAINED

that the gold clique was able to conduct its operations only by means of certification of checks through the bank where the leaders of the clique kept their account. It was known that during certain hours of the day, say from Il to I3, these checks were certified, when the makers of them really had no gold to their credit, and that this certification was a violation of the National-Banking act. Boutwell immediately there commissioned these three experts to proceed by the night train to New York, to go to the bank, and remain there constantly to notify the Cashier that he should inform them of the certification of every check, show them the books, and the moment that the credit of any depositor was exhausted to case to certify a check. This would be one very efficient means for breaking the power of the ring to lock up gold. The officers left for New York and obeyed their instructions next day. Meanwhile on the same Thursday evening, Boutwell had

CALLED UPON PRESIDENT GRANT, and informed him of the serious condition of commercial affairs, and of the disaster likely to

CALLED UPON PRESIDENT GRANT, and informed him of the serious condition of commercial affairs, and of the disaster likely to follow if the gold ring was not checked in its career. President Grant immediately replied that the Government should make every effort to arrest their career. Boutwell suggested that the Treasury sell \$3,000,000 gold. President Grant instatily replied, "Make it \$5,000,000." Boutwell did not state what he should do, but returned to the Treasury, and the next morning ordered the sale of \$4,000,000. This sale, together with the success of the Treasury experts in preventing the overcertification of the gold checks, resulted in the terrible defeat of the gold checks, resulted in the terrible defeat of the gold checks, resulted in the terrible defeat of the gold ring on that historical Black Friday. "This," Gov. Boutwell says, "is the accurate history of the relations of President Grant to the sale of gold, and of the entire relations of the Treasury to that matter." This statement of facts has never before been published, and would, perhaps, not have now been published but for the renewed attempts to connect Gen. Grant in some improper way with Black Friday.

REAGAN'S BILL.

THE MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Indications are that the Reagan Inter-State Railroad bill will not be reported from the House Commerce Committee in the form in which it was originally CAKE
FLOUR.

C. JEVNE.

(10-112 Madison-st.

ADVERTISING.

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Space secured for City and Country Advertising. For bottlem rates call on or address C. A COOK & CO. Ill Dearborn-st. Chicago.

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BILANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING, All of Saperior Quality and at Low Prices. The 3-K W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co. The 3-K W. JONES S

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1880.

cution of the Revenue laws, and were surprised to see the revenue officers themselves were so carnest about it. The terrorism practiced by the fillicit distillers was so great that it was simost impossible to obtain any information or even to secure guides. The large majority of the people were in sympathy with the lawbreakers, and never failed to interpose every possible obstacle to the success of the revenue officers. Those even of the respectable classes, who favored the execution of the laws, were compelled through fear of the destruction of property or of interference with business to refrain from giving any expression to their sympathy or from tendering the Government officers any sid.

MERRIAM ONCE MORE.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE STORY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tybuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The fact that
Jonathan Merriam is to remain Collector of the
Eighth Illinois Internal Revenue District, is a
continuing surprise to the Illinois politicians
here, and doubtless will be a grave disappointment to Gen. Logan, who was so confident of
the appointment of Mitchell to succeed Merriam
that he visited the White-House yesterday expecting to receive Mitchell's commission to that
office. Indeed, Senator Logan is reported to
have said that the President had absolutely
promised him to appoint Mitchell. There is, of
course, much talk among the Illinois politicians
as to the use of the denial of this attempt to
remove Merriam and appoint Mitchell, and
among other rumors is that Merriam secured the
influence of John Hay, Assistant Secretary of
State. Another report is that Merriam secured the
influence of John Hay, Assistant Secretary of
State. Another report is that Merriam secured the
influence of John Hay, Assistant Secretary of
State. Another report is that Merriam secured the
influence of John Hay, Assistant Secretary of
State. Another report is that Merriam secured the
influence of John Hay, Assistant Secretary of
State. Another report is that Merriam and
the President said yesterday that Mr. Merriam
would not be removed during the present Administration. That statement Secretary Sherman has refterated to-day, with the additional
statement that Senator Logan will not be able
to induce the Administration to alter its decision
upon this subject. There is some reason to think
that Secretary Sherman believes that the recent
Treasury appointees in Illinois, particularly in
the internal revenue service, have not been as
well disposed toward his own Presidential
aspirations as he could wish. Indeed, rumors
have come to Mr. Sherman believes that the recent
Treasury appointees in Illinois particularly in
the internal revenue service, have not been as
well disposed toward his own Presidentia

CORPORATIONS. TEXT OF SENATOR EDMUNDS BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following is the text of the important bill relative to National banks which was recently introduced in the Senate from the Judiciary Committee by Senator Edmunds:

Senate from the Judiciary Committee by Senator Edmunds:

Be it enacted, etc., That Sec. 540 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the whole of the same, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "Suits by or against alien corporations created or existing under the authority of the laws of any State, or corporations created or existing under the laws of the United States, may be removed from the Court of any State into the Circuic Court of the United States for the proper district, under the circumstances and in the manner provided by law for the removal of suits by or against natural persons. State corporations shall, for the foregoing purposes, be deemed citizens of the State under the laws of which they exist. Corporations created or existing under the laws of the United States shall, for the foregoing purposes, be deemed citizens of the State under the laws of the State in which their principal office may be established and where their official records may be kept."

SEC. 2. Every corporation (excepting banking associations) created or existing under or by virtue of the laws of the United States, shall, within three months next after the passage of this act, file in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate acting forth the place of its principal office and keeping of its records, which place shall be taken to be the Be it enacted, etc., That Sec. 640 of the Revised Statutes be anmended by striking out the whole of the same, and insertime in lieu thereof the following words: "Suits by or against alieu erroprations created or existing under the authority of the laws of any State, core corporations created or existing under the laws of the United States, may be removed from the Court of my State into the Circuit Court of the United States and in the manner provided by law for the removal of suits by or against natural persons. State corporations shall, for the foregoing purposes, be deemed citizens of the State under the laws of the United States shall, for the foregoing purposes, be deemed citizens of the State under the laws of the United States shall, for the foregoing purposes, be deemed citizens of the State in which their principal office may be established and where their official records may be kept."

SEC. 2. Every corporation excepting banking associations created or existing under the laws of the United States, shall, within the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate existing content of success. They will hold out until spring rather than yield Coalis recalling in this market. The content of success. They will hold out until spring rather than yield coalis recalling in this market and the secretary of State of the State of the State as extilined as existing content of the Secretary of State of the State of the State of the Secretary of State of the State of the Secretary of State of the State of the State of the Secretary of State of the S

of, against any corporation or association or any of its officers or members.

SEC. 5. This act shall not affect the jurisdic-tion over, or disposition of, any suit removed from the Court of any State, or suit commenced in any Court of the United States before the passages hereof.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

SAVAGES AS LANDED PROPRIETORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Ute outbreak has resulted in a very careful examination of all the relations between the General Government and the several Indian tribes. The latest inquiry has been directed to discovering the extent of territory alloted to the Indians in the several States and Territories. Judge Belford has gone over the public records, and has collected the information which follows. The result shows that in the States and Territories named there are 27,066 Indians, occupying 236,559 square miles, or about one square mile to each Indian, and that the total number of acres over which these Indians roam at will, and upon which it is not permitted a white man to enter, is 151,237,768. The following is the table:

States and

NOTES AND NEWS.

over him which tends to paralyze all his efforts, and his failure, if there be a failure, to fulfill his promises will be due to such interference.

INVESTIGATING LS DUC.

Representative Le Fevre's Committee has not yet begun the investigation of the Agricultural Department, owing to the absence of Commissioner Le Duc from the city. It is understood that Mr. Le Duc's present visit to the West has for its object the collection of the necessary evidence to vindicate himself from the charge that the money expended by him in sorghum and cornstalk sugar experiments has not been wasted. The friends of Mr. Le Duc assert that he will satisfy the Committee in general and the doubting Le Fevre in particular that sugar can be made out of sorghum and cornstalks for much less than the cost of the imported article. Respecting Mr. Le Duc's effort in the line of tea culture, which it is allered has absorbed much cash without corresponding results, not only is a satisfactory explanation promised, but the Commissioner is quite sanguine that Congress will favor his proposition to give him the necessary fund to purchase a farm in South Carolina exclusively for tea-culture purposes. Mr. Le Fevre is anxious to go to work, and the investigation will probably begin this week.

Mr. Leonold Morse introduced a joint resolu-

gation will probably begin this week.

FURLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Leopold Morse introduced a joint resolution into the House on Saturday afternoon, which was passed without reference, under which journalists and others can obtain copies of all bills, reports, and other documents hither to distributed from the document-rooms of Congress, by paying the cost of paper and presework with an addition of 10 per cent.

GENEVA AWARDS.

There is to be a decided effort this season to do something with the surplus Geneva-award money, which is lying idle in the Treasury. The House Judiciary Committee has given notice that to-morrow and Tuesday will be devoted to hearing parties interested in the bills that have been referred to it and the Senate.

CASUALTIES.

BRIGNOLI'S BLUNDER.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Sr. Lours, Jan. 25.—A vacancy in the Mapleson opers troupe was narrowly missed to-day. When the train bearing the party was nearing Effingham a hot box on a wheel occasioned a brief stoppage. While the box was allowed to cool a number of the troupe got off to see what the matter was, and when the train started suddenly a rush was made to regain it. Among those off the train was Brignoli, the tenor, who missed his footing as he tried to get aboard, and fell between the wheels of the moving train. He was seen to fall by a brakeman, who leaped down and pulled out the singer from beneath the wheels. Brignoli was only slightly bruised, and dashed into the car frantically to embrace a deer's head which he carries with him as a talisman. Another man, Campanini's cook, met with an accident very nearly similar, being rescued by a thorus-singer. BRIGNOLI'S BLUNDER.

IMPALED. IMPALED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 25.—In Pleasant Town ship yesterday afternoon a revolting sociden occurred, of which George Harrod was the victim. He was thrown from a load of hay, striking on pitchfork-prongs, which penetrated hiside, producing terrible injuries. Harrod wadying this morning.

FUSION CONFUSION.

The Maine Obstructionists, Checkmated in Every Move They Make.

Encourage "Gov." Smith to Put Forth an Appeal to the

He Accordingly Issues a Proclan tion Addressed to the People of Maine.

Asking If They Will "Yield Their Rights as Freemen and Remain

Contemplated Resorting to Armed Force.

Military Companies Enlisted Several Cities for That Express Purpose.

The Bump Legislature's Series of Ques-tions Laid Before the Chief

With Probabilities Of Their Being Summarily Disposed of by the Bench.

THE SITUATION.

under the control of the Republican organization, without the presence of any force to oppose them, and without any just grounds for imposing upon the credulity of the people. The lawful Government of the State has been excluded from the State-House through military surpation. The State-House is at the present time filled with armed men, a Gatling gun covers the entrance, and the State is subject to an exponse of thousands of dollars daily for the purpose of maintaining this military show. It is proper that our people should consider these matters, and whether or not they are willing to countenance and support such high-handed outrages upon their liberties. Are they ready and willing to yield their rights as freemen and become slaves to forces which are thus burdening them with taxation and undermining and destroying their free institutions? I have no fear but the honest and intelligent sentiment of our citizens will not countenance this military usurpation and sustain the legal Government in its efforts to restore peace and order, and promote the welfare of the State.

EVIDENCES OF THE CONTEMPLATED ATRACK.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. S.—Referring to reports of the contemplated Fusion attack upon the State-House, it can be stated that the list of a company for this purpose enlisted in Augusta and containing 166 names, has been obtained. Members of Smith's staff had enlisted men in Biddeford and at Lewiston.

Documentary and other evidence sustaining these statements will be brought before the Legislative Committee on the subject. The aggregate of men raised for this purpose is about 2.400. The first orders that were issued by the Fusion Governor were to call out three companies of milita. The reports of the Fusion movements were duly authenticated to A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, who had been the legal adviser of Gov. Garcelon, and had advised Smith to stand by his position.

AS THE FOLLOWING LETTER, written by Gould to Smith on the promulgation of the decision of the Court, will show:

THOMASTON, Me., Jan.10, 1880.—Dear

Religious services were held at the State-House this afternoon.

THE QUESTIONS FOR THE COURT.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 25.—Henry Ingalis, a Fusionist Representative, arrived from Augusta Saturday evening, with the Fusion Statement and questions, which he laid before Chief-Justice Appleton Sunday evening. The Chief-Justice will probably confer with the Court individually by telegraph as to entertaining the questions, or else assemble the full Court here to determine whether the document should be considered and answered. As the merits of the case were so directly involved in two recent decisions, it is believed the present application will be very promptly disposed of.

Saturday Lieut Lord, commanding the Jameson Guards, received a telegraphic order from A. A. G. Frank E. Nye, on Chamberlain's staff, to obtain seventy guns and equipments from the State arenal.

THE FUSION ARRINAL-KEFFER

refused to obey the order, and declared he would recognize no authority but Joseph L. Smith as Governor, or his subordinates. This report was telegraphed to Augusta, and, at 9:30, Col. White, commanding the First Regiment, received an order direct from Gov-Davis to take immediate possession of the arsensi and all the property therein. A guard was at once put on, and Saturday morning Col. White had the doors opened and new locks adjusted. Lieut. Lordand a guard of thirteen men of the Jameson Guards are quartered in possession of the premises.

FURNITHING QUIET.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Dispatches from Augusta up to midnight report that everything was perfectly quiet.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

all making a furious kick, and even those which are in favor of Thurman say that they don like this undemocratic proceeding. John G. undoubtedly well considered this opposition before took the step, and turns a deaf ear to all the entreaties which are made to him to remedy the arill which he is supposed to him to remedy the he took the step, and turns a deaf ear to entreaties which are made to him to rome evil which he is supposed to have done.

Some go so far as to say that Mr. Tho wants to get the control of Ohio's vote National Convention so as to throw it to hadvantage when the time shall come. The that if they were convinced that the mere ally in the interest of Thurman, they not feel so badly-over the matter. But and Thompson are too much alike to make to trust them too near each other, is a sort of magnetism about such k spirits which throws them together and the critical time. Who can tell but Thurma be sold out to the man who has the barrel?

mills, etc., by straws, indicate a deciderence for the Maine statesman. In County the Senatorial delegate is for Gisthe Representative delegates are for Bisit is said the feeling of the people is for It is impossible to account for the tid but it is nevertheless true that there has sudden reaction and intense feeling a third term, or anything outside of Biamost the entire press of Western Penn are sounding Biaine's praises.

PRESIDENTIAL STRAWS.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Evening Trwhich is a sturdy opponent of Grant's nation, publishes to-night interview number of leading business men of Bof whom declare a third term contrargenius of our institutions. Among the

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—The lights have lately been discussing the

CRIMINAL NEWS.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—The Governo commuted the sentence of William Marsh one year. Marshall was convicted of a stealing by the Macoupin County Circuit in March, 1879, and sentenced to the Peniter for three years. His sentence is commute recommendation of the Judge and State torney on the ground that the sentence we cessive, though it was the minimum fixellaw.

NOTED FORGERS.

New York, Jan. 25.—Two more members, the band of forgers to which Ogic and Gilligs who were arrested two weeks ago, belong, habeen captured. They gave the names of Charl. A. Bordway and Charles E. Farron. Betwe Friday and Saturday night a week ago thraised checks to the amount of \$5,000, a passed them on a Wall street bank. Bordway one of the smarlest forgers in the country.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna
DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 25.—Henry Mook w
rested here last night for murderously as
ing Berry Johnson, who, it is charged, as
the prisoner's young wife. Mook, in a
with Johnson, out the latter a terrible a
the left side, the penknife-blade penetrati
liver. Johnson's chances for recovery arslight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
QUINCY, Ili., Jan. 25.—At 11 o'clock last nig
the jury in the McCormick murder case broug
in a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisor
was sentenced to seven years in the Penlite
tiary.

BURGLARIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 25.—About 4 o'clock this morning burglars entered the retail hardware store of Shryer Bros., and stole knives and revolvers to the amount of \$125.

BURGLAR SHOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—A burgiar name.

Henry Stevenson was fatally shot this morning
by a policeman while attempting to escape from
a store he was robbing.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

THE ICE CROP. Special Diesect to The Chicago Tribuna.

WATELTOWN, Will, Jan. 25.—No lee has be gathered at this point yet, and the prospeahead looks dubious. For several winters per housands of tons have been cut from the rivelefore this time; but just at present the change almost as free of ice as in June.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The steamers City of Mos.
Fork and Gellert, from New York, the latter
for Hamburg, have arrived out.

New York, Jan. 25.—Arrived, Othello, from
Hull.
Others

A Sermon on Religion and Science by the Rev. W. J. Petrie.

Dr. Ryder's Views Concerning the Revelations of God to Mankind.

The Debt of St. Paul's Reformed E scriptions Yesterday.

SALVATION.

tion by morality is not a lottery, but, like the law of industry, it lies open for all. It says, "Blessed are all the purd in heart."

5. We come now to the question, What part do baptism and the atonement and the Divinity of Christ perform in this salvation of man? The answer is very easy and very clear. In this domain of thought there are to be seen two very distinct questions: the one is, What must man do to be saved? the other is, What must man do to be saved? the other is, What must food or Christ or God and Christ do that such a sinful being may be admitted to favor? The former of these is the inquiry which most concerns man. A confusion here has deeply injured the virtue and usefulness of the Church. Men have spent years in attempting to find what the Trinity was doing, instead of spending years in making actual their own righteousness. Against such an abandonment of human duty, and such an entanglement of Heaven and earth, may we not enter a protest in the following words: Buptism, and church membership, and communion are human duties, not duties to be regarded by all minds that enjoy means of information about them; but as a means of salvation they will never rank along with an obedience of the moral law. They are rather the signs of a Christian than the causes of one. They are the flags that tell where the patriots are banded into an army, but they are not the patriotism itself. England is a baptized nation, it is a nation of church members, a nation of communicants, but these forms have not conferred any moral merit of great degree. Would you not rather behold a nation of righteous men and women than a baptized nation? All the assasins in Spain, and all the beggars and theves and hobertines of Italy and Mexico, have been held up in love before the baptismal font, and most of them took the communion in early youth, but their final condition points out in an unmistakable manner the one way of safety—daily obedience will bed

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

good.—I. These, c., 21.
Socrates was once asked, on entering a town where he was not known, of what place he was a citizen. He replied: "I am a citizen of the universe." By which answer he meant to say that the city in which he lived was the city of universal thought. It was a characteristic of this great man that he despised no kind of thought, and valued all. His chief aim seems to have between the differ-

important consideration in this discussion. It refer to the illogical position of many of those who take the negative of this question—and notably so-called Scientists—in excluding from the question to be discussed the real topic

A DEBT CANCELED. ST. PAUL'S RE

THE COURTS.

Railroad Complicit position of

perhaps, learned by expensive that the Committee of were in the habit at that the the committee of applicants the demands of applicants the demands of applicants the demands of applicants the and accordingly raised their the anticipated paring. At the anticipated their the anticipated to be commun. It proved to be som num. It proved to the and the steel in from a bed of the som num. It proved to the same to the som num. It proved to the som num. It

THE HIGH TARIFF ON STEEL.

Railroad Complicity in the Imposition of the Tax.

EBT CANCELED.

PISCOPALIAN

HE COURTS.

ERESTING OPINION.

DIVORCES.

Saturday gran

ters, from Roswell A. Peters, on the certion; to Louise B. Barnes from nes, for adultery; and to Helen Joseph T. Keepers, for conv sion

The Evil and Oppressive Effect on

Promises of the Steel Men When the High Tax Was Levied.

New York Nation.
The rationale of the existing protective tariff that while public opinion has not been greatly oved one way or the other, either to raise or series one way or the other, either to raise or ser the scale of duties on imports, or to mainin them at any particular level, certain imortant and powerful interests deriving profits on the restrictions imposed upon foreign and have been well organized and constantly a his alert at Washington to prevent any meding with this source of their gains. Hiththe there has been no united effort or set purous on the part of any particular class or inrest in opposition to any particular branch of the particular system. The overthrow of the reat is opposition to any particular branch of a protective system. The overthrow of the sites on quinine last summer was due mainly the ravages of yellow-fever in the South; and seemed and sweeping success of the measure that, whenever public opinion is considuably aroused respecting the duties levied by any of protection upon articles of general users of the measure of the protection upon articles of general users of the protection upon articles of the protection upon articles of general users of the protection upon articles of gen

subly aroused respecting the duties levied by vay of protection upon articles of general use and becessity, the protected classes are power-less to resist it.

There are signs, however, of movements, both several and special, directed against particular features of the protective system. A motion in the House of Representatives last week to solids the duties on salt resulted in a tie vote, which is something surprising seeing that it was brought before the House on the responsibility of a single member without the previous consideration of a committee. The yellow-metal annulacturers of the United States have sent a memorial to the Committee on Commerce praying a repeal of their industry, or, as an alternative, a reimposition of the duties on sheathing-metal for ships' bottoms, which shipbuilders are enabled by the act of 1872 to withdraw from bent without the payment of duty. They allege that lake Superior copper has been exported to fereign markets during the past year at about 13 cents per pound, and has at no time been sold for consumption at home for less than 15% cents, while at the date of the memorial the price was 21 to 2 cents per pound, or about the price at which the same copper could have been brought back from Engiand with the duty added. They allege turber that the manufacture of yellow metal was begun in this country thirty-five years ago eithout the aid of protection, that it succeeded from England with the duty added. They allege further that the manufacture of yellow metal was begun in this country thirty-five years ago without the aid of protection, that it succeeded so well on the basis of free-trade that it drove the British article first out of our own markets and eventually out of those of South America and China, but that under the operation of the copper tariff and the act of 1872 English sheathing-metal has returned and driven our manufacturers out of the home market. Perhaps anothing could illustrate the cutthroat prioriples of the existing tariff more forcibly than his example.

a example.

A case of much greater magnitude and inter-t, however, has been brought before the Com-ities of Ways and Means by a number of rail-ad companies which are laying or relaying eir tracks with steel rails. In the "memoranread companies which are laying or relaying their tracks with steel rails. In the "memorandum" which they have presented to Congress they show that the duty on steel rails (\$28 per ton was at a recent date equal to 120 per cent ad valorem, while the cost of ocean transportation, which operates equally with the duty as protection to the manufacturer in this country, brought the virtual rate of protection up to 181 per cent. This is more than double and nearly trebs the rate of duty imposed upon manufactures of steel generally, which is fixed in the tariff at 45 per cent ad valorem, which was also the rate on steel rails prior to 1871.

The "confidential" petition of the steel-rail makers to Congress in 1870, praying an increase of the then existing duty (45 per cent), is appeaded to the present memorandum. This is an important, but by no means novel, document. It is signed by six persons, representing as many corporations then engaged in the manufacture of steel rails, and it sets forth that, as their branch of industry. "is new and in its earliest stages, it should just now beceive exceptional protection"; that the capacity of the existing works is equal to the demand; that steel rails are used only by railways in the Kastern and Middle States, and hence that the Western and Southern States are not interested to resist an increase of the fluty; that by the

TED STATES COURTS.

Rice filed a bill Sasurday against ary, Samuel B. Barker, and George restrain them from infringing his ying-bricks, originally issued Februcis H. Smith.

Tench filed a bill against the Wiffenshine Company and motive restrain them from using a patperil 12, 1858, to William O Hicks, bered 6.935. It was reissued Feb. 18, bered 6.935. It was reissued Feb. 18, bered 6.935. Separated Feb. 18, bered 6.935. Separated Feb. 18, bered 6.935. Separated Feb. 18, bered 6.935. William of Hicks, bered 6.935. William of Hicks, and George Doan, executors, be-\$2,000 against M. S. Cline.

Ow filed a bill against H. B. Claffing them from levying an executor of dry goods, carpets, etc., at Main street, Ecokford, under an their favor. Judge Drummond inporary injunction on complainment in the sum of \$30,000. STATE COURTS. Webb commenced a suit Saturday stunct Courier Company, daiming dies' National Bank sued the Union of for \$2,000.

Persbyterian Society of Chicago, J.
C. Honney, T. H. Powers, Peter the St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Dupec, and N. B. Judah, to forested for \$10,000 made by the Trusting Presbyterian Church Sept. 25, 12, 17, 18, and the E. % of 16, all Carpenter's Addition to Chicaga. The filed a bill arrainst sample. J. Miller, W. R. Williamson, and executors of the will of the late and in, and others to foredone a trump on Block 10 of the Canal Trustice Sec. 7, 39, M. THE CALL.

MMOND—In chambers.

DEETT—889, 898, 902, 908, 905, 907, 20, 921, 922, 983, 924, 1255, 928, 985, 987

20, 621, 522, 623, 524, 525, 225, 523, 531
ase on trial.

COURT—Motions.
TETH—No preliminary call.
227, 532, 340, 358, 365, 380, 381, 385, 386,

6. No. 310, Fisher vs. Grundies on
ESON—Chancery motions at 5:15
tens—Set case 1,733, Mosan vs.
calendar Nos. 346 on old calendar
to 15, inclusive, on new calendar
to 16, inclusive, on new calendar
to 15, inclusive, on new calendar
to 15, inclusive, on old calendar
calendar Nos. 346 on old calendar
to 15, inclusive, on old calendar
to JUDGMENTS.
COURT — CONFESSIONS — Sectionortgage Company vs. Charles To10.—Same vs. Same, \$10,800.—Same
500.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Tiling.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WYONING, Ill., Jan. 23.—In a recent issue of your paper, in an article on tiling, you requested those who had put in tiles to give you their experience. In the fall of 1878 I put in seventy-five rods of four-inch, with an average depth of thirty-mine inches. It drained a plat of several acres on which I had never been able to ratse anything. The crop of 1879 was about twenty-five bushels per acre, it being so dry it did not come well, and was frestblitten. Another line of five-inch, at an average of thirty-six inches deep, running up a swale, brought corn averaging over fifty bushels by weight where before we could not raise any.

Charles Castle.

Dr. Eauch's Bridgeport Pumps.

Dr. Rauch's Bridgeport Pumps.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuse.

Drxon, Ill., Jan. 24.—I notice by yesterday's Transuns that Dr. Rauch's plans for rebuilding the canal hydraulic works at Bridgeport have been favorably considered and are about to be adopted by the authorities of your city. I think that Dr. Rauch does not fully understand the subject, and therefore his plans should not be adopted too hastily. He talks of hydraulic works of the same capacity as those that furnished the canal before the "deep cut" was made, which were 100 horse-power, and raised only 10,000 cubic feet of water eight feet per minute. The canal now curries from the Chicago River 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute, not having the feeders to make up the deficiency. Dr. Rauch talks of the capacity of the canal being that of 100,000 cubic. feet of water per minute! That supply would make a depth of about eighteen feet in the canal. From Lockport to about three miles north the hight of the banks of the canal is only seven feet! If I understand Dr. Rauch, he proposes hydraulic works of about the same capacity as the works used before the deep cut was made,—150 horse-power. I believe. To lift 60,000 cubic feet of water six feet, the hight required, would involve about 700 horse-power engine; and the 100,000 cubic feet per minute would require a power nearly three times that. I think the report of a competent engineer upon the question will make a difference in the estimates. Yours respectfully, **

Booming for Clarke Carr.

To the Estir of The Chicago Tribuna.

Aringdon, Ill., Jan. 23.—The first office in the gift of a State ought to be a reward of merit. Especially might that be allowed to be the case when a single party has the undisputed power to bestow it. Assuming, then, that the Republican party has the gift of this office in its keeping, the people of the State have rarely if ever manifested more interest in the selection, and, perhaps, never has so large a number of gentlemen been brought forward. This is in itself commendable, and there is but one thing to be regretted about it: that the claims of each candidate should be based not upon any good he is able to do for his country, or even for his party, but upon the number of favors he has already received from the people, as if that gave him precedence over a gentleman. I propose to present you the name of a man who has never neld office from the State except of a military nature, and not very sangulnary then, and to stand him out purely on his merits, and discuss only what he is able to do for his State and his party. To begin with, he is a lawyer, as a Governor almost necessarily should be. He is in the prime of his life, a prosperous citizen of unblemished character. As a public speaker he is perhaps the most effective that could be induced to stand for this office. Wearing, as he does, the most genial face, without doubt, in American politics, drawing on a fountain beneath it that never goos dry, his audience is half won when he steps on the stand and well ready for the generous fare. Frank in his manner, clear in his statement, lucid in argument, plain, simple, and direct, with no tinsel and no tawdry rhectoric, but relying only upon the eloquence of common sense and common honesty, and in full natural sympathy with the great body of the people, allied to no clique and cramped by no class interests of his own, a true Western man all oven and, though he is without doubt the most enjoyable and effective speaker of his party in the State, with f

class of service.

And to this high qualification he would be able to add undoubted executive ability of the very first class, thus furnishing a combination most rarely found among public men. It happens, too, the State has so long denied itself the pleasure of recognizing the section in which he lives,—a section that was foremost in the field and has long been foremest at the polls, and has never yet held the smallest State office,—a section the most beautiful, and fertile, and productive of any in the world, with a population

THE GRANT WAVE.

It Is Losing Strength-Attitude of Cameron and Conkling-The German Vote.

Causes of the Ex-President's Weakness-His Votes in the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—I had to-day a comversation with one of the most eminent public men in this country, in the course of which a number of reasons were advanced for believing that the Grant wave is on the decline. These reasons, while not conclusive, are forcible. Though I am not at liberty to give the name of the author, I may say that his character for ability, candor, and integrity is second to that of no man now in public life.

CAMBRON'S FLANS.

"I do not believe," said the person referred to, "that Senator Cameron will have the Pennsylvania delegation instructed for Grant, or that he particularly desires to have it so instructed. The Pennsylvania Convention meets early in February. It would be extremely foolish for Senator Cameron to have its acts binding on himself and the party from that time until the meeting of the Chicago National Gonvention in June. This would be tying his hands behind his back. Cameron would cease to be important. Pennsylvania would be counted out of the problem, and might be put in the embarrassing position of supporting the third term against a successful candidate other than Gen. Grant.

"It's a great mistake to suppose that the people of Pennsylvania really want Gen. Grant. You may have observed that Montgomery. Del-

cessful candidate other than Gen. Grant.

"It's a great mistake to suppose that the people of Pennsylvania really want Gen. Grant. You may have observed that Montgomery, Delaware, and Eric Counties have instructed for Blaine, and others will doubtless do the same, if they have opportunity; that is to say, if the delegations are not chosen by the County Committees, instead of by the people. Then the newspapers of the State are showing decided opposition to Grant. After the Philadelphia Convention some of the papers which had been most favorable to the 'boom' turned short around and opposed it. The whole weight of the newspaper press of Philadelphia is against the Grant movement.

"What Cameron wants is not a Grant delegation, or a Blaine delegation, or anything else but a Cameron delegation,—a crowd of men who can be controlled by him, and traded to some purpose when the critical moment comes. There is this much more to be said for Cameron: He does not want anybody to be nominated who cannot be elected. He is different from Roscoe Conkling in that respect. I have no doubt Conkling would prefer defeat with Grant to success with anybody else; but he is the only man in the party of any standing who would make such a choice.

"Admitting that the New York delegation will

in the party of any standing who would make such a choice.

GRANT'S STRENGTH.

"Admitting that the New York delegation will be for Grant, what are to be the other sources of his strength? He will not have Iowa,—that is for Blaine. He may have Kansas and Missouri. But he will have only a scattering vote in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He will not have a solid vote from Illinois, his own State,—possibly not half a vote. He will have nothing to speak of from the South, and not one vote from Ohio. Possibly he will pick up a few votes in New England. Now, this strength will not be sufficient to nominate Gen. Grant on the first ballot; and, if he is not nominated then, he will not be nominated at all. The probability is, that Gen. Grant will go into the Convention with less than the strength I have estimated rather than with more. Between now and the meeting of the Chicago Convention there may be a great melting away of his forces.

HIS WEAKNESS.

the Chicago Convention there may be a great melting away of his forces.

"The sources of his weakness are twofold,—opposition to a third term, and a prevalent feeling among the people that his former Administrations were simply bad. I find a good many politicians, too, who say that Gen. Grant could not be elected if he were nominated. I sak you candidly, 'How could Gen. Grant carry Ohio?' The German vote is against him. Have you read Fred Hassaurek's statement? It is said that he will not support Grant under any circumstances, and he represents a very powerful German constituency. The reliable Republican majority of Ohio is 4,000 to 6,000. It is doubtful whether there are not more than this number of native American Republicans, to say nothing of the Germans, who would not vote for Gen. Grant. I have no doubt either that the nomination of Grant would lose New York. I know pretty well what the Young Scratchers are about, and I tell you they won't have Grant under any circumstances. What they say they mean. That was proved in the last campaign, and it will be proved again. The better class of business men of New York are also against Grant. The vulgar rich, the speculators, and the sporting men generally are for him, but the old and respectable families and the conservative business in-

the farmers of Michigan lose more money in this way than would suffice to make for them at least a large number of improved and passable roads, say one main thoroughfare running through each township to the nearest market town or railway station. And yet, when summer again comes, and the roads are dry and passable, the farmers settle down in coutent, and make no effort to establish an improved road to market, seeming to believe that there never again will come another muddy season. The cost of constructing a good road seems to them, in summer, something awful; but they lose every fall, winter, and spring, more money in consequence of bad roads than would suffice to pay the extra cost of constructing at least one good one in each township.

or bad roads than would same to pay the extra cost of constructing at least one good one in each township.

We have several times discussed briefly this important subject, and suggested a remedy. It is a subject that is particularly pertinent just now, and which cannot be too strongly commended to the thoughtful attention of the people of the State. Farmers' clubs cannot better employ their time than by discussing this matter and agitating it in a mainer to stir up public attention so as to produce a practical reform. As we have before argued, in our opinion one remedy, and the most necessary and practical one, is a radical amondment of our Road laws, so as to require highway taxes in all cases to be paid in cash, instead of allowing such taxes to be worked out. The working-out system cheats the very men who do the work out of the good roads which they should have. The cash system is their best interest to have. The cash system is their best interest to have. The cash system is the only effective business system, on business principles. Bural communities, where they pay cash for improvements, are usually pretty sharp in seeing to it that they get the value of their money. Under a cash system there would be so much greater care exercised in electing really efficient roadmasters, and in watching them to see that their duties were well performed that better results would be obtained at so much leas cost as to allow a considerable reduction of taxation. Michigan is so well watered that brook-gravel and gravel-banks are within easy reach of almost every locality; and a turnpike road, well graveled and drained, makes a sufficiently firm roadbed in all scasons of the year, at a moderate exponse.

IRISH POLITICIANS.

A View of Parnell and the Irish Members of Parliament by an Irish Tory.

on, Jan. 6.—To the Editor of the New York Nation: You have Mr. Parnell among you, and it will be natural to judge the Irish party in the House of Commons, of which he is the leader, by Nation: You have Mr. Parnell among you, and it will be natural to judge the Irish party in the House of Commons, of which he is the leader, by his language, manner, and appearance. This will be natural, but it will be a source of mistake. Mr. Parnell leads the Irish party because he is in almost every respect unlike the rank and file of it. Though Irish by some generations of descent, and by the mingling, through his mother, of American- Irish blood with the original current, his family traces its beginning to the little town of Congleton, in Cheshire, whence his kinsman, better known in Whig administrations as Sir Henry Parnell, took the title by which he was elevated to the peerage. Mr. Parnell is essentially an English gentleman in Ireland, and, what is more to the purpose, he is essentially an English gentleman in the House of Commons, understanding the forms of society, and speaking with the accent of Belgravia. Educated at Cambridge, his associations have been largely English. To these qualities, and the fact that he is a Protestant country gentleman, quite as much as to his devotion to Irish questions and parliamentary business, or rather parliamentary obstruction, he owes the leadership of the party.

I have spoken of Mr. Parnell as the leader.

party.

I have spoken of Mr. Parnell as the leader, though that post nominally belongs to Mr. Shaw, a wealthy Irish merchant and Methodist, of considerable sagacity and faculty for business. Mr. Parnell is that of Lord siderable sagacity and faculty for business. Mr. Shaw's relation to Mr. Parnell is that of Lord Hartington to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell was the real leader even while Mr. Butt (also, by the way, a Protestant) lived, his relations with whom were a sort on parody on those which a generation ago subsisted between Smith O'Brien and O'Connell. Mr. Butt was a sort of feeble shadow of O'Connell. The resemblance would have been closer if he had had O'Connell's genius and oratorical power, and if O'Connell's genius and oratorical power, and if O'Connell had had Mr. Butt's amiable vices. Both had a considerable faculty of humor; both were consummate tacticians, alike in the House of Commons and the courts of law; both had the highest positions on courts of law; both had the highest po courts of law; both had the highest positions on the judicial bench within their reach if they had pursued their career at the bar. O'Connell gave up his profession for the work of agitation. Mr. Butt took to the business of agitation when his profession gave up him. The pleasures of the table were too much for poor Mr. Butt.—of the card-table and of the dinner-table. He was a dexterous hand at diswing parliamentary bills, but he occupied himself more frequently in drawing bills of another agrt, for which he found it even more difficult to get acceptance. Imper-fectly clean and imperfectly sober, with face and hands half-washed, and a suit of thread-bare black, unbrushed save by the friction of long way. Mr. Butt was of late years, a melan-

Rule party, which has its "whip" in Maj. Nolan, a distinguished and scientific artillery officer, its titular leader in Mr. Shaw, and its real leader in Mr. Shaw, and its real leader in Mr. Parnell, has also its joker, or clown of the ring, in Maj. O'Gorman, who, if not as witty as Mr. Bernal Osborne, or as sprightly as Sir Wilfrid Lawson, is more grotesquely amusing than either. The Major, who more than confirms the young lady's theory that all Majors are fat and elderly, is himself a greater joke than any he over perpetrated. The Sergeant-at-Arms' smoking-room is the scene of performances, on his part limited to a select few, as amusing as those of which the whole House is the witness. There is no reason to think that the Home-Rule party will ever conquer home rule, but they may help to bring about a more reasonable distribution of power between Parliament and local boards. If they do this, they will effect more good and less

power between Parliament and local boards. If they do this, they will effect more good and less harm than they design. NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

pening of the Lines of the Americ Union Company.

Prom the New York Tribune, Jan. 28.

The lines of the American Union Tel

Union Company.

Trem the New York Tribues, Jan. 23.

The lines of the American Union Telegraph Company will be opened early next week for general business. A contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which the Telegraph Company has been admitted for a long term of years to all the telegraphic privileges of that Company, has been completed. The earnings of the lines established along the railroad will be pooled with those of the independent lines of the Railroad Company. It is understood that the existing contracts with the Western Union Telegraph Company was incorporated in New York, May 15, 1879, with a capital stock of \$13,000,000. Letters of incorporation were also taken out in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States where it was necessary to obtain rights of way under State laws. The Company accepted the conditions of the act of Congress of 1868, authorizing companies to build and operate lines of telegraph along the military and post roads of the United States. The provisions of the act, approved in June, 1879, enabling railroad companies to do a general telegraph business, have been accepted by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wababash, and other railroads, in connection with the American Union Company.

One of the first acts of the new Company was to secure control of the Central Union Telegraph Company, which had begun building early in 1879 lines between Syracuse and Oswego and between Albany and New York. In July it, secured the lines of the Empire Telegraph Company, which was operating several hundred miles of wire in the Pennsylvania oil regions. At about the same time its friends bought a controlling interest in the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada, the lines of which were leased at once to the new Company. Besides the main lines of the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada, the lines of which were leased at once to the new Company between Nova Scotia and Ireland. A contract for exclusive exchange of business for twenty years was completed with the French company and Holyoke: New Yer

Grant, and would quiet the fears of many Republicans who would oppose Grant on such grounds: his record is clearer than that of any prominent Republican now before the public. His coming up for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois will unit the other candidates for that position (and their name is legion) in an effort to get him out of the way by electing delegates to the Presidential Convention who will favor his nomination, and thus deadly give him the solid vote of this State in the Convention, and secure the local influence at Chicago to work for him when the Convention assembles there.

On the whole, if we are so have another Republican President, we would much prefer Washburne to any other Republican momines for the position, and would consider the Republic safer in his hands than in the hands of any of those whose partisan movements of late years have made them obnoxious to a large majority of the American people, or in the hands of any man who was brought into prominence by his military achievements. His candidacy would in-military achievements.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-ous patrons throughout the city, we have Satab-lished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 n. m. on Saturdays:

J. & P. SimMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128
Twenty-accond-st.
W. F. BOGARY, Drugsist, 688 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-67th-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler. Stationer, etc., 100
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SOS MICEISEN, Drugsist, 240 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdesler, and Fancy Goods, 32 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NERES, Frinting and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 45 East Division-st., between Lakelle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Drugsists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—400 WOODCHOPPERS AT II PER
OOTd, 400 for the South at \$1.75 per day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 280 South Water-al.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY
about 15 years old to do general office work,
small wages at first. Address in own handwriting,
stating reference, age, wages wanted, etc. L 51, Tribune office. Stating reservance, age, wages wanted, etc. In the time office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to travel. Good references required, Apply to FRED C. COOK, 6 Portland Block.

WANTED—OFFICE-BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, in a wholesale grocery house. Address, in own handwriting, O.78, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN OF GENTEEL APpearance and average intelligence for a business paying 50 a week on small capital. Send stamp for papers, or 25 conts for 61 samples. Merrill Manufacturing Company, 77 and 20 North Clark-81, Chicago.

WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN-A FIRST-WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN-AFRICTION chassas hoe salesman to travel on commission through Illinois. One who has had experience and has a trade established preferred. Address SAMUEL KENNARD, 68 Bank-et., Cleveland, C.

WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE BOOT AND shoe man to travel on commission in Iowai must have an established trade and come well recommended. Address Lock-Box 1,165, Bloomington, Ill. WANTED AGENTS FOR "WILLIAM LLOYD Garrison and His Times," by Oliver Johnson; in-troduction by John G. Whittier, Now ready Spientid success. B. B. BUSSELL & CO., Publishers, of Corn-bill, Boston, Mass. WANTED-CANVASSERS TO SELL A NEW patent article; rapid sales and good profits. Chicago Patent Co., 125 Clark-st., Room 25.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Wanted—Good Girl for General House-work 318 West Jackson-st.

Laundresses.

Wanted—one Roner and one Scrub-girl Apply at Briggs House. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

STUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF IN plumber by trade, just strived from Philadelphia, intelligent, honest, sober, and steady, wants work. Address CHAS, WHITE, II North Pooria-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

POR SALE—A FINE, FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY AND cellar, with attic double pressed brick house, stone trimmings, plate glass, stone-heating, gas fixtures, range, storm windows, careens, 2-story fine brick barn lot Soxial building 40x0, No. 000 Indianave, east front, petween Eighteenth and Twentieth-sta; one of the best locations on the South Side. It will be sold for 25,000 and is very cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. POR SALE-FINEST RESIDENCE LOFS IN North Chicago, 100,210 feet, corner Dearborn and North States Lincoln Fark. WM. C. REY-NOLDA, & Dearborn-st.

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Hershey Music-Hall. dison street, between State and Dearborn. Frei and A. Prostor on "The Poetry of Astronomy, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1880.

DURLIER, a high functionary in the ench War Department, yesterday com-ted suicide. He was evidently short in accounts, for, being asked for a showing his affairs, he replied by promptly blow-

A new claimant to the distinction of hav-g originated the idea of Sherman's march the sea comes to the front in the person of op Simpson, of the Methodist Church narrates that just after the battle of pokout Mountain he expressed to Gen-ment wonderment that no effort had been ade to cut the Confederacy in twain by nding a force across the more

THERE is much wrath among Ohio Demo erats at the action of John G. Thompson in regard to securing the appointment by the State Central Committee of delegates for the State at large to the National Convention. Ostensibly this movement is in the interest of Thurman, and as such it would be satisfactory, but there is that lamentable lack of confidence in "Jongee" and his methods that it is believed he intends to put up a delegation that he can work to his own advantage when Thurman shall have been disconded.

Among the sermons which we print this morning are the following: By Prof. Swing, on "What Must Man Do to Be Saved?"; by Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's Universalist Church, being the second of his series on the Denials of Rationalism"; and by the Rev. W. J. Petrie, of the Church of Our Savior, Protestant Episcopal, on the "Kinds of Proof Used by Religion Episcopal Church a good piece of work in the line of debt-raising was done yesterday, \$24,800 being secured with which to lift the Church out of its present financial embar-

ishment among the Illinois Republican dele-gation in Congress at the failure of their concerted movement to secure the removal of Collector Merriam, of the Eighth Illinois Internal-Revenue District. They are not sure why or how they failed, and they are quite free to charge that Merriam's retention Is the price of his active support of Secretary Sherman's Presidential project; but of one thing they are entirely convinced, viz.: that the machine somehow failed to work in this case, and that Merriam is to stay. It is asserted, on the other hand, that the President in refusing to remove Merriam has had no regard for anybody's political advantage, but has lived up to his own Civil-Service principles by retaining an efficient officer, against whose administration no charges were made.

An interesting reminiscence of Black Friday and of President Grant's connection with the stroke which shattered the ring of the gold gamblers on the New York Exchange is furgamblers on the New York Exchange is furnished by ex-Segretary Boutwell, who is moved by recent sensational publications to give the true version of that memorable affair. His statement is, in substance, that the New York importers, finding the entire stock of gold within the control of the ring of gamblers, and being unable to obtain the gold necessary to pay duties on their imports, appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury for aid in the emergency. Secretary Bout-well's first step was to send to New York well's first step was to send to New York three Treasury experts to put a stop to a system of over-certification of gold checks whereby the gambiers were able to control fictitious eredit to an unlimited amount; and he next laid before President Grant a statement of the exigency in New York, together with a suggestion of his purpose to relieve the strain dpon the business of the country by the sale of \$3,000,000 of gold. President Grant approved the plan, and urged that the sum be increased to \$5,000,000; and this, according to Mr. Boutwell, was the former's only knowledge of or connection with the Treasury Department's performance in connection with Black Friday.

ington; and even with this formidable equipment the officers found their task no easy one, as the illicit distillers, supplied with the best arms to be had in that locality, banded together to resist and drive out the Federal invaders. The reports from that quarter tell of many battles between the law-officers and the law-breakers, in which the latter were in the end worsted, but, with the sympathy of the people strongly in their favor, the moonshiners will doubtless find means to evade and resist the law, and the collection of the internal revenue will con-tinue to be an affair of skirmishes and re-

the shallow pretense of signing himself Gov-ernor of Maine, is out in a proclamation in which he directs attention to a fact of which the people of Maine are already aware, and which they undoubtedly for the greater part which they undoubtedly for the great particular of cordially approve—that is, the occupation of the State-House by a force sufficient to defend it against any attempt to obtain possession by violence of the property of the State. In this appeal to the people to resent such a display of military power, the man Smith makes an assertion which there is ample ground for characterizing as a delib-erate falsehood when he declares that there is not now and never has been on the part of the Fusionist conspirators any preparation or design to resort to force. This statement is nade in the face of abundant evidence that the Fusionists had already begun the organization of military companies, and that mem-bers of Smith's alleged staff had had a hand in the enrollment and organization of a force designed unquestionably for a movement on the State-House. There can have been no the State-House. There can have been no other incentive than that of an ultimate resort to force sufficient to hold the Fusion ranks together, since the decision of the Supreme Court and the organization of the lawful Legisluture in accordance therewith rendered it impossible that the conspirators should ever obtain possession of the State Government by peaceful means. Smith's prefense that no force was contem-Smith's pretense that no force was contem-plated is as false as is his claim to the right to write "Governor" at the end of his name. The lawful and only Governor of Maine had reliable information of a plot to organize a mob of men bearing arms and capture the State-House, and took timely measures to prevent its consummation; that is all there is to the Maine situation.

THE MOTIVE FOR THE PRAUD IN MAINE The situation of affairs in the State of Maine is peculiar, and at the same time hu-miliating to the National sentiment in favor of honest elections and obedience to law. The election for Governor and Legislature last November in Maine resulted in a large plurality of votes for the Republican candi-date for Governor. His vote lacked but 300 of a majority of all the votes given for whole vote, the choice of Governor devolved, under the Constitution of the State, upon under the Constitution of the State, upon the Legislature, the House selecting two names and sending them to the Senate, and that body selecting one of them for the office of Governor. In 1878 a like failure to elect a Governor had resulted in the choice by the Legislature of Garcelon, a Democrat, the Democrats and Greenbackers uniting for that purpose. In 1879 Garcelon, Democrat, and Smith Greenbackers, were again candidates, and it was the purpose of the Fusionists to elect Smith Governor, if the combination could get control of the Legislature. But be made to the Governor also provides that, if any errors of form or of omission appear on the returns, notice should be given that such errors or defects should be corrected. Gov. Garcelon, however, disregarded this law and this notice. Acting secretly, he rejected returns because of the most trivial omissions, thus counting out men who had unquestionably been elected, and counting in others who had not been elected, and wholly others who had not been elected, and wholly disfranchising several cities by leaving them without representation, and in this way made up a list by which a Republican majority of twenty-eight was reversed, and a Fasion majority in both Houses was returned as elected. In all these election returns there was no intimation of fraud, nor was there any doubt entertained as to who was really elected. The Governor acted arbitrarily, d termined to seize possession of the Legisla-ture, and, through that body, of the office of Governor, into which Smith was to be in-

The Constitution of Maine contains this provision:

"They [the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court] shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, when required by the Governor, Council, Senate, or House of Representatives."

The Governor, Garcelon, sent to the Supreme Court the record of his record. preme Court the record of his proceedings, and asked the opinion of the Court upon vaand asked the opinion of the Court upon va-rious points arising therein. The Supreme Court (five Republicane and three Fusionists) unanimously certified to him that his acts had been all illegal, and that the men he had ex-cluded had all been legally elected. Garce-ion, however, retired from office next day. When the Legislature met the Fusionists atwhen the Legislature met the Fusionists at-tempted to seize the organization of the Legislature, but lacked a quorum, even with their counted-in friends. The other members immediately submitted to the Supreme Court a series of questions covering the legality of the elections in all the disputed cases, and the Court in due time certified its judgment, declaring those who had been judgment declaring those who had been legally elected, despitethe Governor's amendment and revision of the returns. Thus fortified by two unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court, the members thus declared to be elected organized the Legislature and elected David Governor.

to be elected organized the Legislature and elected Davis Governor.

The Fusionists have since then been keeping up a show of organization,—for what purpose was not known, until it was discovered that they had planned a forcible seizure of the State offices, and had secretly arranged a coup d'état. This was discovered, and proper preparations were made for its defeat. The Fusionists themselves have now requested the opinion of the Supreme Court

requested the opinion of the Supreme Court upon a series of questions concerning the legality of certain proceedings, and nominally are waiting for an answer. Of the tenor of that answer there cannot be any doubt. What then?

Is it proposed to keep up the pretense of a second Government in Maine, against the notorious facts, and against the solemn judgments of the Supreme Court? What is the end sought? It certainly cannot be for the mere purpose of keeping a certain number of persons in office, to the a certain number of persons in office, to the exclusion of a like number of other per-sons. Personal ambition for mere honorary places at best does not furnish a sufficient places at best does not furnish a sufficient motive for invoking a civil war in Maine. It is represented that these proceedings in Maine have been instigated by official and other Democratic leaders in other States. What, then, is the purpose? Is this whole scramble over a few local offices in Maine to be used as the preliminary for other and more important movements? Is it a part of the Presidential campaign for 1880? The State of Maine will probably give the Republican candidate for President in 1880 not less than

time, they would have control of the Ele and Legislature of Maine were Democrar Fusionist, or anti-Republican, the so-cr or Fusionist, or anti-Republican, the so-calle Government might keep up a nominal exist ence, and next October hold a special session and, acting under this law, the Legislatur could meet in November, appoint Presidential Electors, and thus provide for two contingencies. They would be first place have two returns of the Electoral vote of Maine; the Demo-cratic Congress, therefore, could use these two returns as a pretext, first, for excluding the vote of Maine altogether, because of the contesting returns; or, second, in case ft be needed, or will answer the purpose, of counthe seven votes of Maine for the Dem candidate, as returned by the Electo pointed by this spurious Legis is a motive—a party motive—for the action of these Fusionists, and urged by party lead ers of other parts of the country; and it seems that this perhaps is the explanation of the pertinacity with which these men in Maine

Law-abiding, peaceful, conservative of all parties in the country may find in these proceedings in Maine a premonition of the character of the practices and schemes to be resorted to in the coming election for Presi-

The decline in the value of wheat last week, and the consequent wiping out of a large number of small speculators, is but a on, so far as speculation goes, of th panic in stocks that resulted a few weeks ago as a reaction from a fictitious inflation of Whenever the masses are tempted to use their savings for gambling purposes it is pretty certain that they will be "squeezed," to use the slang of the trade, before they get out. It is all very well to account for a de-cline in prices by an abatement of foreign demand, owing to an anticipation of the needs of England. This and other circumstances have contributed to bring about such a result, but it would have been brought about in any case, and some other plausible explanation nation discovered, in order to turn over the investments of the outside speculators to the ionals. Whenever the ordinary way faring men risk their earnings in the nomina purchase of speculative securities or com-modities in the snape of small mar-gins upon the actual price, or on the other hand advance small margins to secure the sale of stuff they cannot deliver, the loss of the margins in nine case out of ten is the legitimate result. Profes sional speculators cannot live upon one another any more than professional gamblers can; that would be a war of exterm It is the little fish that stray into their water It is folly to contend that the Keene combination has piled up the 14,000,000 or 15,000, 000 bushels of wheat stored in Chicago, and the 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels at Milwan kee, and the large accumulations at other points. These accumulations are beyond the control of any "corner," properly speaking and are the result, primarily, of the exactions of the railroads, which have rendered the forward movement of grain practically ible, except at a sacrifice of the property itself. If Mr. Keene and those asso-ciated with him have paid for their wheat they probably have no more than they are able to carry, and are little concerned as to the ultimate profit on their investment by the temporary tumble at reasonable prices, paid for it, stowed it away, and are able to keep it until fair rates of transportation open up a market for it. In the meantime, however, the miscellaneour crowd of gamblers, following in the wake of actual purchasers and betting upon a contin-ued rise, have been overcome by the natural reaction, and will lose the money they have isked. There seems to be no help for this sort of thing, as experience is always ignored

and as the fools are always numerous enoug to fill in any opening that presents itself. The decline in prices may be assisted by the rush of the speculators to get out of the market as best they may, and it may stimu-late for a time the actual shipment of grain at the seaboard which has been held there on account of the weakness in the foreign demand. But it is not likely that there will be any headlong rush to the seaboard of the grain now stored in Western warehouses. The fall in price is not calculated to relieve the blockade, for the rates of transportation, if they remain the same, will be more oppressive at a lower price for the commodity itself than they were before. The men who actually own the grain in the West might as well let it rot in cribs as give it away to the rallway corporations, and they will marshal all their resources to hold it until reasonable transportation shall furnish them a market at fair prices. Before such an outlet can be secured it is possible that there may be another "bulge" on prices, another scramble for speculative investments by a mad crowd of people, and another tumble. It is also possible that many legitimate in-vestors, producers, and holders may be injured, and some completely ruined, by these vacillations, but the grain itself, or the bulk thereof, will be held in the West until it can be moved at such rates as will yield the producer a fair price, and at the same time ento buy freely.

CONGRESSMAN MORRISON. It is difficult to account for the attitude assumed by the Hon. William R. Morrison, of this State, in regard to the so-called Aldrich bill in amendment of the statutes regulating imports to interior ports. According to a Washington dispatch which appeared in a city paper on Friday last, Mn Morrison has not been furnished with any facts "which can be used to convince Congress of the necessity of the passage of the pending bill"; and it is stated that, "until such information is furnished, Mr. Morrison will not push the bill." Mr. Morrison is represented as saying that "Congressman Aldrich and Collector Smith, who would naturally be expected to take the lead in the matter, have done with take the lead in the matter, have done nothing," whence he argues that " the bill cannot ing," whence he argues that " the bill cannot be of any great importance,"—and much more of the same sort. We are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Morrison has been mis-represented. We don't know what has been done or left undone by Congressman Aldrich and Collector Smith. We do know, however, that during the holiday recess there was a meeting of importers at the Collector's office, at which Mr. Aldrich was present, and that the subject was thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Aldrich put in possession of all the necessary the subject was thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Aldrich put in possession of all the necessary facts, and urged to press the passage of the pending bill just as it is. Moreover, The Tribune has repeatedly shown, in great detail, the defects of existing statutes on the subject of interior importations, and pointed out minutely the character of every feature of the pending bill, with its precise effect upon the business of importing at interior ports in the event of its passage. Some weeks ago The Tribune also published a letter in opposition to the bill from H. B. James to Mr. Aldrich, together with a reply to all the points made by James from George

which now doubtless lies in Mr. Morrison's desk, contains all the needed information on branches of the subject. Be orrison has had a large experience on the Ways and Means Committee, and he ought to know something about the Revenue laws and the methods by which they are executed. Mr. Aldrich is not a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and the people of Chicago and of the West who desire the passage of the pending bill rely with confidence upon Mr. Morrison, who is on the Committee, to inform himself as to the merits of the measure, and, if he finds it a proper bill, to see that it is reported and pressed to its passage. We do not believe that the dispatch to which we have referred fairly represents Mr. Morrison in attributing to him utter indifference to a measure which is of importance not only to his constituents, but to the constituents. dents of every member of Congress from the

West and South A DYING EMPIRE. The National Guzette, of Berlin, a semi-official paper, has recently published an article in which it predicts the near death of the Ottoman Empire. It is of opinion that this will not be caused by foreign aggression, but that Turkey, having exhausted without success every expedient for raising money, and being absolutely without the funds necessary to meet her daily needs, cannot much longer prolong her existence. The Gazette regrets that, in the partition of Turkey which was should have received nothing. It claims that in any future division of Turkey, Germany should assert her right to compensati equal, at least in value, to the increase of territory which may be acquired by any other nations. As most of the articles of the Gasette derive their tone from the Foreign Office at Berlin, it is more than probable tha the article in question was approved by Bismarck prior to its publication. If this is correct, a remarkable change in the policy of the German Government has taken place within a short period. Whether the statement was a snort period. Whether the statement was inspired by Bismarck or not, it is certainly one well calculated to increase the growing feeling of uncertainty which is already so prevalent in Europe.

At the Berlin Congress it was asserted by Bismarck that Germany had no direct interest in Turkish affairs. He claimed that Russia, Austria, and England were the countries most nearly concerned and that they always

most nearly concerned, and that they alone ought to receive benefit from the terms of the treaty. As the result of his views, Russia re ceived Bessarabia; Austria, Bosnia, Herze govina, and Novi-Bazar; England, Cyprus to be contended for. England desires the control of Constantinople, Gallipolis, and the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Russia seeks not only this, but to bring under her direct influence at least, if not to annex, the entire Balkan Peninsula. Austria looks forward to the possession of all that portion west of Servia and Roumella, with the ultiwest of Servia and Roumella, with the ulti-mate expectation of obtaining Salonica as a seaport. With this object in view, Austrian influence, prompted from Berlin and backed by Bismarck, has no doubt been the secret cause for the delay in the settlement of the Greek boundary question. To the same causes, as well as to a desire to thwart Russian influence in Montenegro, may be attrib-uted the difficulties which have attended the transfer of Gusinje and Playa to Montenegro. In any future division of Turkish spoils it is not probable that France and Italy will be content to play the part of passive neu-trals which they accepted at Berlin. Bismarck's opinion, as expressed at that time regarding them, was that, being in no manner affected by the changes which the treaty themselves entitled to indemnity. He placed Germany, France, and Italy in the same category. This position was accepted by France in accordance with her program of non-intervention in affairs beyond her own bor-ders. Efforts were made to change Bis-marck's opinion by Italy, which has long desired the portion of Turkish territory lying along the east coast of the Adriatic; but these attempts were unsuccessful. Bismarck adhered to the policy he proposed, and Italy for the time was forced to accept the rôle he assigned her. It is said that Italian agents

are now intriguing to prevent the surrender of Gusinje and Plava to Montenegro. Previous information leads to the belief that, since the close of the Russo-Turkish war, the agents of Italy have constantly exerted themselves to fos-ter and increase every disorder and commotion occurring in any of the western ances were more or less directly caused by their efforts, with the hope that the apparent impossibility of quieting the country might render intervention necessary, and thus ena-ble Italy to assert her claims to that portion

of Turkey coveted by her.
Unquestionably France will strive to strengthen her position in the Eastern Mediterranean. The occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain, and the British claims upon Asia Minor, are a blow to the influence of France in that section. This position of the English cannot fall to injure the interests of Marseilles, now the most important Mediter-ranean seaport, and which owes its importance as a commercial centre largely to the trade of the Levant. The existence of any French Ministry would be shortlived indeed which neglected, if suitable occasion oc-ourred, to increase and make permanent. French influence and French trade on the Mediterranean coast from Greece to Algeria. For this reason France would certainly de-mand one or more of the most important islands of the Greece are himselves with the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, with the port of Jaffa on the Syrian coast. Her policy as to the remainder of Turkey would de-pend largely upon the influence by which her Ministry was directed. If governed by the opinions of M. Grévy, President of the Republic, her present policy of non-inter-vention would probably be continued. But the President under the French Consistu-tion has no right to district a policy. He can tion has no right to dictate a policy. He can originate nothing, and can only carry out measures dictated by the Chambers. So much is this the case that it is now generally thought he has no right to send a message, or even to submit a recommendation, to Parliament. This understanding of his duties has on several occasions been distinctly avowed by him since his accession to office. On the other hand, if the views of Gambetta are those by which the Ministry is guided, France will probably endeavor to take a leading part in whatever results the collapse of Turkey may bring about. He is supposed

arrairs, by which France may once more regain the leadership of Europe. The De Freyeine Ministry is composed entirely of his personal adherents; and should the Turkish catastrophe predicted by the Berlin Gazette occur during its existence, the probabilities are that his views will control and direct both

the Ministry and Chambers of France.
But what compensations for Germany, in the event of Turkey's demise, does the iron the event of Turkey's demise, does the iron Chancellor propose? He can scarcely look forward to annexation of Turkish territory. Austria and the Danublan Principalities being directly interposed between Germany and Turkey, such annexation would clearly be an impracticable arrangement; neither could any of the Turkish islands in the Ægean or Mediterrangen for the transfer of the t or Mediterranean Seas be, under the circumstances, regarded as a valuable acquisition to Germany. German Interests in the Levant are comparatively small, and such es Germany referred to by the Gasette have reference to the German provinces of Austro-Hungary. We may reasonably expect that the terms of the German and Austrian agreerishes in the matter. Whenever the terms are known, it will doubtless be found that his usual sagacity and foresight have so arranged the affair as to make the fulfillment his wishes inevitable.

THE MISSISSIPPI JOB. The Mississippi River Improvement Compicion that was felt as to its intentions at the time the President's appointments were made public. It is now announced that some \$50,000 of the original appropriation (\$175,000) have been expended, and that the expenses go on at the rate of \$13,000 a month. "Triangulating, making soundings and borings, and getting velocities of the current," furnish the excuses for this enormous outlay. But the present expenses are insignificant by comparison with what is to come. It is reported that the Commission have adjourned to meet next month in Washington (expense ing on meanwhile), and that they will then amend a preliminary appropriation of \$4,000,000, with which to prepare the way for the expenditure of countless millions upon levees, and jettles, and other follies. In all this there is not one word nor a single thought about the outlet plan, which has not been ad-

mitted to consideration. The following para

lanche reveals the "true inwardn

graph from a recent number of the Memp

of the Commission's work: "Open the Lake Borgue outlet, and stop the triangulation nonsense. Open all the outlets and give the superabundance of water a chance to run out. The water will thus run out at the tower end of the river faster than it can rise at the upper end. Overflows will be effectuall prevented. The channel will be deepened from New Orleans to Keokuk. Letting out the water by its old, natural channels whould not only deepen the Mississippi River, but would have a beneficial effect on the Ohio, from its mouth to beneficial effect on the Ohio, from its mouth to Louisville. Also the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Missouri channels would be improved by increasing the outliew of the Mississippi water. Triangulation, 'observation,' and 'boring will never improve the navigation of a river filled with constantly-shifting bars and lined with mud bunks. Practical navigators who have had long experience with Mississippi currents know that the outlet plan of Cowdon is the only effectual plan of improving the river channel. There is, however, one very serious obstacte in the way of the adoption of the outlet system. It is too cheap. It will cost but little. There is no money in it for rings. Contractors and jobbers of all sorts can get no money out of it to whack up with Congressional hangers-on. Consequently there is no lobby to hangers-on. Consequently there is no lobby to push things. The outlet plan stands on its merits slone, and has little chance for considera-tion where there are so many river and jetty jobs which have millions in them. There are too many parties on the grab, and they care little for the improvement of the river. It is the money they are after. If the outlet plan had embraced an annual pension of \$50,000 for Cowdon, with a few millions thrown in for pocket-money, so that he sould have been properly backed, his system would have been adopted look are?"

No one can read the above plain, matter-o fact, common sense exposition of the Mississippi problem without being impressed with its force and truthfulness. Nature demonstrated the superiority of the outlet plan when it broke down the artificial embankwhen it broke down the artincial embank-ment of the Bonnet Carre and gave the waters of the Mississippi free passage into Lake Ponchartrain above New Orleans. The partial relief thus obtained, which has re-duced the high-water level several feet, was sufficient to demonstrate that further relies of the same kind is the true solution of the problem. Nevertheless, a Commission was appointed which was committed to the levees and jetties, and was sure to refuse a hearing to the advocates of the natural-outlet sys-tem, as it has done. It is not relief, but of-fices and jobs, that are desired. The Memphis Avalanche further hints that the rallway combinations of the country are lending their aid to the conspiracy to head off any practical improvement of the Mississippi River, occause their interests are adverse to such improvement. The politicians of the South, representing the interests of contractors, and deluding their people with the prospect of having \$100,000,000 of Government money distributed among them, are hostile to the only cheap and effective along the section of the section them, are hostile to the only cheap and effective plan. It is a colossal job, and the Government Commission seems determined to do everything possible to help it on. When the matter again comes before Congress with a demand for more money, the Congressmen from the Northern, Eastern, and Western sections should present a solid and Western sections should present a solid front against it without regard to party atshould show itself willing to yote at any time the comparatively small outlay which is necessary to secure a natural outlet into Lake Borgne, but should refuse to give a single penny more for the benefit of the job-

Lake Borgne, but should refuse to give a single penny more for the benefit of the jobbers.

The Oshkosh Northwestern bemoans the hostility of The Tribune to the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and makes some assertions in regard to the feasibility of the work and the utility of "the portion completed" that we should like to see proved. For instance, the Northwestern says that:

"The portion completed and in use is saving hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the reduction of freights to the people in the vicinity of the line. The western part of the work is not of so much interest to the people of this State as to those of the States lying west of the Mississippi River. And it is for this reason that they are not called on to appropriate money for its completion. The work is an international improvement, and not properly a State work. As to its feasibility, the opinion of Gen. Warren, one of the best engineers in the army, who surveyed the whole length, is of more weight sind a higher authority than that of newspapers whose location renders them hostile to the work. Even if a canni were built the whole length of the Wisconsin River, the coast would be more than repaid to the people of the Northwest within ten years from its completion. This is not fancy, but a fact based upon mathematical calculations founded on exact surveys.

The Tribune denies every one of these assertions. The "hundreds of thousands of dollars annually saved" is not even in the Cehkosh editor's eye,—the figures simply run off the end of his lead-pencil. He lives on the line of this great international improvement, knows all the facts, can easily get at the figures of the business done on the "portion completed and in use," and can easily severwhelm us with the statistics, if there are any figures in the case except the figures representing the immense sums of money already foolishly expended. It is hard to understand why the western portion of the work, from Porting City to Prairie du Chien, is not as important as the improvemen

it."
Mr. Forney further says that the delegation from Philadelphia to the State Convention is almost solid for John Sherman. There seems to be a settled determination among the Pennaylvania Republicans to resist the dictation of bosses and rings, and to manifest their preferences for Presidential candidates in their own

THE Boston Heraid (Independent) says that many Liberal Republicans and Independ-ents have been won back to the party because the Administration of Mr. Hayes has been comthe Administration of Mr. Hayes has been comparatively clean and temperate. It is of the opinion that the great gains the Republicans made last fall was in part owing to Democratic folly and in part to the return of the men who deserted between 1873 and 1876. But whether they will stick to it, the Herald says, "will depend very largely upon the nominations to be made by the two parties. If Gen. Grant be the Republican nominee, a large proportion of them will stay to hear no more, but will insontinently go to the other side. Most of these voters would prefer a conservative Republican Administrago to the other side. Most of these voters would prefer a conservative Republican Administration to any other. If Mr. Blaine be the Republican nominee, they will stay to hear no more. On that point there is no question. With shorman, Washburne, Chamberlain, or any other good man who represents about the same policy as the present Administration, for a candidate, the great body of independent voters will continue to hang upon the verge of the Republican party, and that will insure its success."

"DRAR Little Buttercup Cox" will learn not to tackle Congressmen from the Great West until he has taken their measure as humorists. In his set-to with Horr, of Michigan, the other day he was placed hore de combat by the lumberman, and he will not soon recover. Cox is confessedly very sharp and witty, and has so long enjoyed the reputation of a humorist in Congress that he has become jealous of any one who trespasses upon his special domain; but Horr has taught the author of "Why We Laugh" that Cox himself may be made the subject of good-natured merriment in the hands of a witty antagonist. Mr. Cox must remember, too, when he is looking about for a fit subject for his jokes that nearly all of our famous humorists—Artothat nearly all of our famous humorists—Arto-mus Ward, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Mr. Nasby, and the rest of them—were reared and first at-tracted attention in the West, and that, as in the case of Congressman Horr, he is liable to "wake up the wrong passenger" in a new member. I'r would have been less trouble for the cincinnati Gasette, and, in fact, for all the care in military street in a military street in a military street in the care in military street in the care in military street in mili

Ir would have been less trouble for the Cincinnati Gazette, and, in fact, for all the Ohio Republican newspapers, to have assumed at the outset, what is probably the fact, that a majority of the Republicans of that State are in favor of John Sherman, instead of taking pains to poil fifty of them in each county. Out of 2,345 prominent Republicans thus interrogated, 1,216 are for Sherman, 497 for Blaine, 318 for Grant, 49 for Washburne, 88 for Hayes, and the rest scattering. An average Ohio man, if he knows himself, never looks beyond the limits of that grand State for a man to fill any kind of an office, and John Sherman will be as likely to get the Ohio delegation as Blaine will be to get the delegation from Maine, and polling the rank and file only proves the drift of public opinion.

GEN. RANDALL LEE GIRSON, who has re-cently been elected to the United States Senate by the Louisiana Legislature, is at present serv-ing his third term as a member of Congress from one of the New Orleans districts, and is one of the ablest, most conservative, and popular Dem-ocrats in the South. He was born in Kentucky, graduated at Yale College, and also at the Law University of Louisians. He spent three years graduated at Yale College, and also at the Law University of Louisiana. He spent three years in study and travel in Europe. He served with distinction in the Confederate service, but when the cause was lost he heartily accepted the result, and has been foremost in trying to build up the shattered fortunes of the South.

PRESIDENTIAL Straws continue to fill the sir. A poll of the New Jersey Legislature shows a nearly equal division among its members between Blaine and Grant, the former being slightly ahead, and Sherman altogether without support. The Keokuk Gate City Interviews seventy leading Republicans of Iowa, and finds thirty-four of them for Blaine, twenty-right for Grant, and eight for Sherman. In Portland, Orc., the vote stood sixty-two for Blaine, fourteen for Grant, and thirteen for Sherman.

reduce it from fifteen to five jurors.

The delegates to the State Convention have been chosen in Philadelphia, and a poll shows that fourteen are for Blaine, threeen have no choice, four are for Blaine, threeen have no choice, four are for Blaine or Grant, three are for Grant, three are for Conkling, one is for Hayes, one is for McManes, one is for Blaine or Washburne, and six are undebornined.

The Bloomington Pantagraph says that McLean County planted 28,000 seres to corn last year; that the yield was forty bushels to the acre, producing 12,500,000 bushels, and that it is worth \$3,803.879. It says that McLean is the banner corn-growing county of Illinois, and, consequently, of the world.

The State Register (Dem.) denies, with some heat, that it represents the candidacy of Tilden in Illinois, as alleged by the New York World. It declares it is for the nomines of the Convention, whoever he is. That don't prevent the Register at present from representing Tilden, however.

however.

The Louisville Post says that Blaine always had a large following among the Kentucky Republicans, and that "the old Bristow element forms an excellent nucleus about which the Sherman sentiment may crystallize." The delegation from that State is likely to be divided.

The open winter is a serious disadvantage to the ice-gathering industry on the Hudson River. In ordinary seasons at this time of year there are usually employed there 10,000 men, 2,000 boys, 300 horses, and 100 steam engines, and \$30,-000 is paid out daily in wages.

Mr. Seymour's letter, it is said, will soon to the public, in which he says: "God

PERSONALS

Vice-President Wheeler recently cave be church in Malone, N. Y., of which he is

Ex-Gov. Westcott, of Florida, who field to Canada during the War, died recently in Mon-real at the age of 79 years. Prof. Tyndall has been lectur rof. Tyndall has been recturing in Local "Glaciers." It is to be hoped that he ga

The young Queen of Spain wear h which fact will be considered a vindicate their action by several thousand highgirls in this country.

Col. Wellesley, son-in-law of Lord as gustus Loftus, who created a scandal last raby eloping with a danseuse, has been drops from the list of A. D. C.'s to the Queen. He Wesley Somers, an 18-year-old Beorges, S. C., married against the wis lather, and the euraged old man to home and whipped him so severely youth committed suicide. Mr. S. J. Gregory, of Albany, N. Y., is latest person who has constructed a n machine, with which be proposed to make trip to Burope at the rate of thirty mile

When Commodore Vanderbilt wished When Commodore Vanderbilt wished start in the steamboat business, says Commodore Vanderbilt, he had but \$9,000 of the \$15,000 nessary for a purchase, and his wife went corner where she had concealed the \$10,000 hind saved without his knowledge, and hroug forth the needed funds, thus laying the found tion of the Vanderbilt fortune.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. Maderia of Ke City, is engaged to marry Mrs. Digrs. beautiful, accomplished, and a Judge's ter, but she is a divorced woman, and

Bennett a letter which has just been publish for the first time in the London Dady New runs thus: "My Dear Sir: Since my half of runs thus: "My Dear Sir: Since my he was sent to your establishment to be sin has gone (as, indeed, it always has) I well, but has struck the hours with great tance; and, after enduring internal as a most distressing nature, it has now a strike altogether. Though a happy rethe clock, this is not convenient to it hold. If you can send down any convenient with whom the clock can conference with whom the clock can conference with whom the clock can conference. be glad to make a clean breast of.

GEN. GRANT.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA." a military education and experience are essential to the conductors of a campaign as well for the handling of the men as for the preparation of their supplies, accentramina and transportation. The general thought, or plan, is a matter equally plain to men of good common sense. He said that he thought that it would be necessary to make a connection through from the West to the Hast, so as to continuously from the West to the Hast, so as to controlled the confederacy in two. He had thought fit is seriously, but that he had found that his cavalty was not in a condition to justify it. Elaborating his thought, he went on to say the controlled the confederacy in the condition to justify it. Elaborating his thought, he went on to say the controlled that the last would be a much lower route, and possibly more difficult. He said Yes, longer; but I would not be surprised if it should be found to be the most foasible.

THE CUBAN TRIP. HAVAMA, Jan. 25.—This being Sanday, Sec. Grant and party passed the day quiety at in palace. This morning Gen. Sheridan and wile Mrs. Gen. Grant, and two young ladies attends mass at the Palace Chapel.

CANADA.

The Scult Ste. Marie Ballway Rotaline - Iron - Hining - Caughaswaz Indians.

Special Dispetch to The Caicas Trans.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Mr. Brunel, civil enjance, and party, who have been exploring in the Ministing District, have returned to the city. The report having found a practicable route for Sault Ste. Marie Railway on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, between Spanish River sadding Ste. Marie.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Trans.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—It is reported that Str. Assander Campbell will be appointed to the Listenant-Governorship of Ontario.

The Supreme Court will render indement a regard to the constitutionality of the Canada Technology in British Columbia and Edical Another similar act may be passed by fore the session is over.

It is stated that Onderdonk & Co. paid his Rayan \$40,000 for his interest in Section B. of Canada Pacific Hailway, in British Columbia and \$25,000 to each of the other farms interest rains out of the mines in Hull Township. As and \$25,000 to each of the other farms interest taken out of the mines in Hull Township. As a supposed to the States, during the past state of the mones in Hull Township. As a supposed to the States, during the past state of the supposed to the States, during the past state of the supposed to the States, during the past state of the supposed to the Cahante at an early day of the changes in the Cahinet at an early day of the changes in the Cahinet at an early day of the changes in the Cahinet at an early day of the probability being that the Hon. James Malie and, Minister of Justice, will be given a justice ship, and Balton. McCarthy taken into the Cayernment in relation to the uncern

ceipts had amounted to \$46.00, tures had been greater,—conseque had no income, and were not as Supreme Court—Judge Henry dithat the term "income" mean

FOREI

The British Gover templating a N in Afghar

Troops to Be With Cabul and Stat Jelalaba

While the Afghan

Several Largely-Atten ings Held in

Privileged to

The Lord Mayo Appeals to

for Ai How the Subscrip Mansion House

John Bright Lends Behalf of the People

Bussia Likely to Call States for Wh Spring.

AFGHANIS LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Times (
the substance of a scheme with the substance of a scheme ent thinks, will probably at London and Calcutta. ried out the British troops we draw to Jelalabad. A produced stating that vengeane of the British Embassy at fied, the army withdraws the Afghans to live und the Afghans to live under they may elect. Until su firmly established, the Queen under the Treaty of Gunds Envoy at Cabul, all commu-Cabul Government being in ducted by the Queen's special peaceful settlement of the and Candahar will be occupied.

GONE TO G AN APPOINT CAN'T FINE

IRELAN

for the relief of sufferers in The Lord Mayor of Dub sppeal through the London p Mandon House Relief Commi Committee is not committed ganisation, and that it consist of all creeds and all shades appeal states that evidence there is scarcely a county iterrible privation does not the committee and on the norther escapeards. The Lord Mayor London does not realize the or that, unless prompt as thousands of people must dicannot think that if they hundreds of thousands to a India, would have given less sion House fund than had Synthese the control of the contro

At Satorday's meeting of thouse Relief Committee, eigrelief were received and lowed, amounting to 22,686 far granted, 28,340. Five he day have been received free al,600 from New York.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—In the Ch to-day, while the bill relatin was under discussion, Louis the right of meeting and f should be absolutely unrest.

De Peyramont (Orleanist), Vinne, is dead.

that in the Senate yester ite thade an able speech again cation bills.

The same correspondent and nice, a high functionary of for twenty-five years, upon be produce his account yester brains.

RUSSIA Br. Perrassume, Jan. State a large force of Chinese in the Kuldja frontier. If the person of the second sec

SPAIN A CUBAN LOAN

GERMAN

VARIOU Jan. 25.—A Consta

GRANT.

CH TO THE SEA.

CUBAN TRIP.
5.—This being Sunday, Genpassed the day quietly at the
ring Gen. Sheridan and wife,
and two young ladies attended.
Chapel.

the to The Chicago Tribuna.

It is reported that Sir Alerill be appointed to the Lieuing of Ontario.

Out will reuder judgment in

situtionality of the Canada

March,—so that, in case it is

similar act may be passed beover.

Onderdonk & Oo. paid Huginterest in Section B, of the
allway, in British Columbia.

of the other firms interested,
it ons of fron-ore have been
nines in Hull Township, and
the during the past month
between 26,000 and 30,000 sons
during the current year,

control of the current year,

the curre

The British Government Contemplating a New Move

Troops to Be Withdrawn from Cabul and Stationed at Jelalabad;

While the Afghans Are to Be Privileged to Select a Sovereign.

Several Largely-Attended Land Meetings Held in Ireland Yesterday.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin Appeals to England for Aid.

How the Subscriptions to the Mansion House Fund Are Disbursed.

John Bright Lends His Voice in Behalf of the Starving People.

Russia Likely to Call on the United States for Wheat This Spring.

AFGHANISTAN.

BRITISH TROOFS TO WITHDRAW.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Times Cabul dispatch gives as substance of a scheme which, the correspondt thinks, will probably receive consideration London and Calcutta. If the scheme is car out the British troops will immediately with-to Jelalabad. A proclamation will be isof stating that vengeance for the massacre the British Embasy at Cabul being satis-the army withdraws to Jelalabad, leaving Afghans to live under such sovereign as they may elect. Until such a sovereign be firmly established, the Queen foregoes the right, under the Treaty of Gundamak, to place an Envoy at Cabul, all communications with the Cabul Government being in the meantime coned by the Queen's special agent. Pendir eful settlement of the country, Jelala dahar will be occupied by British troop sen will insist that the communication from ruler with foreign Government held subject to her approval.

GONE TO GHUZNES. respondent reports that Ayool Herat for Ghuznea.

Calcuita dispatch says it is reported that diffin, Secretary of the Punjaub Governt, has been appointed chief political off-frorthern and Eastern Afghanistan, and he will start for Cabul immediately. CAN'T FIND HIM.

discover the whereabouts of Abdul Rahman Khan have been unsuccessful.

IRELAND.

memara Mountains, at which severa rsons attended. Davitt and Daly There was also a land meeting

Council of the Home-Rule League the names of fifty members elected to serve on the Council for the ensuing year were read, showing the name of Charles Stewart Parnell at the head of the list.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SYMPATHES.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an speal through the London press in behalf of the Mansion House Relief Committee, stating that the Committee is not committee with any other organization, and that it consists of representaives of all creeds and all shades of politics. The appeal states that evidence accumulates that there is scarcely a county in Ireland in which terrible privation does not exist in some portion, though it is more severe in the western counties and on the northwest and southwest scaboards. The Lord Mayor fears the public of London does not realize the gravity of the crisis, or that, unless prompt assistance be given, thousands of people must die of starvation. He cannot dink that if they did they, who gave hundreds of thousands to avert the famine in India, would have given less to the Dublin Mansion House fund than had Sydney or Melbourne.

The Lord Mayor states that £5,000 have already been distributed out of £50,000 received, but that this is a mere drop in the ocean of need. He fears a recurrence of the disaster of 1847, when abundant assistance was forthooming, but too late to save life.

MANSION HOUSE FUND.

too late to save life.

MANSION HOUSE FUND.

At Saturday's meeting of the Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee, eightyjapplications for relief were received and fifty-five grants allowed, amounting to £2,685. Total amount so far granted, £3,50. Five hundren pounds storing have been received from Washington, and Al-60 from New York.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, while the bill relating to public meetings was under discussion, Louis Blane insisted that the right of meeting and forming associations should be absoluted.

A DEAD SENTOR.

De Peyramont (Orieanist), Senator from Haute Vinne, is dead.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Paris correspondent reports that in the Senate yesterday Duc De Broglie made an able speech against the Ferry education bills.

PROBABLY SHORT.

The same correspondent announces that Fourmier, a high functionary of the War Ministry for twenty-five years, upon being summoned to produce his account yesterday, blew out his brains.

RUSSIA. CHINESE ON THE PRONTIER.
St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Golos states that a large force of Chinese troops have arrived as the Kuldia frontier. Twenty Englishmen are reported to be with the command.

SHORT CROPS.

The Goles reports that the crops in 1879 were unastisfactory, and that this fact is causing apprehensions of distress in several provinces. It is a several provinces, the several provinces are spapers now discuss the probability of a necessity arising for the importation of American grain into Russia next spring.

A CUBAN LOAN WANTED.

MADRIN, Jan. 25.—The Liberal states that the Minister of the Colonies will shortly present to the Cortes, with the Cuban budget, a resolution authorizing the Government to contract a lean of 40,000,000 piastres,—the proceeds to be devoted to the payment of all previous Cuban leans. The guarantee to be offered will be based upon the customs revenue of Cuba.

ILOTION, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Paris says the German Military bill has produced some uncasiness there. A correspondent at Berlin asserts that the bill has caused much surprise in political circles, and that from opinions of the press it can be gathered that the Government will be best supported by the National Liberals.

VARIOUS.

SUFFERING IN ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Constantinople dispatch asserts that terrible distress prevails in Adrianople. Efficen persons were found dend from hunger there in one day. In some cases pieces of wood were found in the mouths of corpses.

WAR IN PERSIA.

Adapted dated Teberan, 25th inst., states

hat Austro-Hungary, England, and France ave agreed to make joint representations to a Porte for a speedy execution of the provises in the treaty respecting Montenegro, Greece, a the question of reforms. Germany and ly, it is said, have promised their cooperation, there is reason to believe that Russia will with the rest of Europe.

NEW ITALIAN PARLIAMENT. A Rome dispatch announces that a protracted ablact council was held yesterday, when it was secided to close the present session of Parliament and inaugurate a new one.

THE RAILBOADS.

THE RAILROADS.

Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.
The New York Times publishes the following in regard to the future status of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, recently sold in this city to a committee of the bondholders:

"It was officially announced yesterday that the holders of the securities of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company, which was sold out under foreclosture on the 20th inst., have agreed to lease or consolidate, as may be determined upon hereafter, that road to Mr. Jay Gould's Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The officers of the latter Company refused to make the terms public, but said that they are very favorable. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road runs across the centre of lillnois, from the State line of Indiana to that of Missouri, and, with completed branches, is 247 miles long. Another branch or extension is in process of construction. In Missouri to a point where it will intersect a branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, now building. Its principal value to the Toledo, Wabash & Pacific Company is that it prevents the formation of a competing line to what was formerly the Illinois Section of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, It, in fact, gives the Company two parallel lines across Illinois. Without it the Wabash system includes the Toledo, Wabash & Western, its branches and leased lines, forming altogether 1,015% miles of line owned and operated by the Company, and extending from Toledo Southwesterly, via St. Louis, to Cannade Bluffs, where it joins the Kansas Pacific Railway, and northwesterly from St. Louis to Council Bluffs, where it forms a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad. There are branches to Hantibal, Keokuk, and Quincy, and an extending from Toledo Southwesterly, where it forms a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad. There are branches to Hantibal, Keokuk, and Quincy, and an extending from Toledo Southwesterly, where it forms a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad. There are branches to Hantibal, Keokuk, and Quincy, and and ext

DISPOSING OF NEW YORK CENTRAL

ser, saying that the committee alone knew with and ben flows. Many persons served of the surface of the flow and so far as the general members withing the deceases the public as to the real intentions of the Gould clique, and that the surface of the country of

ANOTHER MURDER

Fatal Termination of a Quarrel Between Several Polish Boys.

One of the Party Stabbed and Mortally Wounded by Another.

ineffectual Efforts of the Interested Parties to Suppress the Affair.

The Murderer's Capture and Confession Several of His Companions under Arrest.

The northwestern portion of the city was the scene of a stabbing affray late Saturday night, and the victim, a young Pole named Fred Kandzia, who resided at No. 24 Fleetwood street, died yesterday morning from the effects of his wound, thus adding another murder to the long list of the past fortnight. From the reports at first obtained by the police authorities, it appeared that Kandzia, who is a young man Il years of age, was returning home from a raffle and ball held Saturday evening at Herman's saloon, situated at the southeast corner of George and Carpenter streets. He was accompanied by Frank Fuhl and Frank Slofski, two young friends of his, and the trie were walking along the track of the Northwestern Railroad. At the intersection of Chapin street they were met by a party of five young fellows, and separated in order to allow young fellows, and separated in order to allow them to pass. Young Kandzia passed through the knot of men, and, on rejoining his compan-ions, pressed his hand to his side, exclaiming as he did so, "I'm stabbed!" At this the men he did so, "I'm stabbed!" At this the men whom they had just met separated, and, breaking into a run, were soon lost among the lumber piles along the side of the tracks. Kandzis and his friends continued on their way to the drugstore of Mr. P. Kossakowski, No. 23 Noble street, corner of Sloan street, but finding neither the drugsist nor Dr. Venn. who has an office there, in, they continued on to Fuhl's home, a few doors north of the drugstore. He was there attended by both the Ductor and the drugsist, but, after examining the wound and probing it, the Doctor thought it was not dangerous. Nevertheless,

as the night progressed. The parents of Fuhl, becoming alarmed, ordered the boys take Kandzia himself was anxious to go home. An expressman living in an adjoining house was aroused and induced to harness up his rig, and Kandzia was placed in the wayon, where he shortly thereafter became unconscious. A few hundred feet from Kandzia's home on Fleetwood street the wagon became mired in the mud. Angust Yeski, of No. 12 Fleetwood street, furnished this information, together with the fact that two young men got out of the wagon and carried the injured boy into into his house, and almost immediately left by the back door, with their hats drawn down over their faces, and their coats drawn well up, as if with the intention of concealing their identity. The hour was 5 o'clock in the morning, and the moonlight was quite bright. Mrs. Kandzia says the boys told her that Fred had been stabbed at 11 o'clock the previous night, and that a doctor did not think it dangerous. The boy lingared in an unconscious condition until shortly before 9o'clock, when death ensued.

SONS OF ISRAEL.

Joseph.
The first thing done was the initiation of the following ex-Presidents: E. C. Hamberger, Max Schneider, B. Neuberger, B. Herrick, A. Dismond, E. Devide, H. Goldsmith, and S. Weill.
Mr. I. R. Gardner was appointed Assistant Sec-

PARNELL IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—Charles Stewart Parnell and John Dillon addressed an immense audience here this evening. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. 6. W. Clinton. During his speech Parnell said he believed Ireland had the right to a nationality, and, if it were possible to gain one, he believed that every Irishman's blood should be shed in her defense. He did not know that a peaceful settlement could be obtained, but if not, the landlords would have to go. The subscriptions in this city now amount to over \$6,000.

SUICIDE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—James T. Shumons, formenty a telegraph operator, took Paris-green last night with suicidal intent, and died to-day, after positively refusing medical aid.

Encommed Alive.

A schoolmaster at Suition. Vt., was bound and put into a codin by six of his boys, who intended to draw him triumphanity through the village on a sled, but a rescuer in the stalwart person of a woodchopper arrived just in time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Laver Oil and Linne.—Persons who have taken Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several processional gentlement on the intended to draw him triumphanity through the village on a sled, but a rescuer in the stalwart person of a woodchopper arrived just in time.

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Wilbor's Cod-Laver Oil and Linne.—Persons who have taken Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several processional gentlement on the intended to draw him triumphanity through the village on a sled, but a rescuer in the stalwart person of a woodchopper arrived just in time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Laver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several processional gentlement on the intended to draw him triumphanity through the village on a sled, but a rescuer in the stalwart person of a woodchopper arrived just in time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE BUTCHERS.

al Denial of the Statem Made by Mr. Welsh.

DID NOT LOOK MUCH LIKE IT
when we went all over town hunting up his
books, and when the books were gotten Welsh

Encomed Alive.

A schoolmaster at Sutton, Vt., was bound and put into a come by six of his boys, who intended to draw him triumphantiy through the village on a sled, but a rescuer in the stalwart person of a woodchopper arrived just in time.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

lade by the Signal-Service. U. S. A., at 11 P. M. Shington Mean Time, Jan. 25, 1880.

alling barometer, and partly cloudy scather, probably followed by rain old weather on Thesday. Candonary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S. One of the most enthusiastic andiences ever seen within the walls of Haverly's gathered last might to witness the first production in this city of Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave." The house was packed from floor to celling, and the approbation, unstituted and spontaneous, unmistakably stamped the play as a popular success; indeed, the audience passed at once its shortcomings, and applauded upon the slightest pretext. Mr. Campbell, during his career as a playwright, extending over nearly ten years, has been, perhaps, more intimately connected with this city than with any in the country. Here he obtained his first encouragement, and

Western and proceedings of the control of the contr

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cutiale Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sorve.

Persons employing it have no need to rect to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTH. ING or RED LINEN, and a capital remedy code Design and preventive of Ohnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOHLET, it is far miner desirable than any cosmetics.

TAIL FRECKIER, PIETLEN, and BLOTCHES Yield to its influence; and it is the very best to ap to shaye with, leaving the skin smooth, and will on demand for it also Erablicates Pandetty. The article is endorsed by the Medical traternity.

Naples watmuts.

Brazils.

Fecans

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were
steady. Apples were weak, owing
ferings of fruit that is not in firstdapies, b bri, in lots.

Cranberries, P bri.
Lemons, P box.

Valencia oranges, P case.

Westins oranges, P box.

Malaga grapes, P keg.

GROCKEIES—Sugars were offer
Coffece also were easy. Rice and
There was a light movement at th
low:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1880. No. 2, 100 8d; ciub, No. 1, 110 8d; No. 2, 110 1d. Corn-How, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

ASS. 24 COTTON Quiet at 19561246.

Putures quiet and firm: Lanuary. 12.56c; February.

12.56c; March, 12.56c; April, 11.05c; May, 12.34c; June,

13.41c; July, 13.51c; August, 13.51c.

FLOUER Dull and heavy: receipts, 13.000 bris; super

State and Western, 43.565.16; common to good ex
trs. 8.2525.15; good to choice, 8.3027.15; white wheat

ettrs. 8.7526.16; extra Otho, 8.3027.15; can print.

11.25; No. 2 spring, 13.262.15; No. 2 fill sunder (sales

4.000 bu) at 11.0526.1; No. 3 do, 13.31; out a minor

11.3621.60; ungraded white, 15.226.1 January (sales

4.000 bu) at 11.0526.1; Permary (sales 28.000 bu), at

13.4021.41; March 18.0626.1; Permary (sales 28.000 bu), at

13.4021.41; March 18.0626.65 in May, 51c; steamer, Jan
user, 5326. Otto, March 18.0626.55 in May, 51c; steamer, Jan
user, 5326. Otto, March 18.0626.55 in May, 51c; steamer, Jan
user, 5326. Otto, March 18.0626.55 in May, 51c; steamer, Jan
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user, 5326. Otto, March 18.0626.55 in May, 51c; steamer, Jan
user, 5326. Otto, March 18.0626.55 in May, 51c; steamer, Jan
user, 5326. Otto, March 18.0626.55 in May, 51c; steamer, Jan
user, 5326. Otto, Ma nominally unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.
PETROLEUN—Steady; United, 10%; crude, 76.7%; PETROLEUN—Steady: United, 10%c; crude, 76.7%c; refined, 74s. 18-16c.
RISSIN—Quiet at \$1.552.1.6.
RISSIN—Quiet at \$1.552.1.6.
RISSIN—Quiet at \$1.552.1.6.
RISSIN—Quiet at \$1.552.1.6.
RISSIN—RIS NAILS-Cut, \$5,1535.25; clinch, \$6,2537.85. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—Receipts and shipmen our and grain at Milwaukee for the week et LIVE STOCK. Hope. 28,767 26,885 71,645 71,645 71,680 16,500 16,500 199,147 44,120 165,984 Oattle. 8,767 4,192 5,054 6,740 5,01² 1,60 reneals.

Testinedaw.

1.39

Testinedaw.

2.677

Testinedaw.

2.677

Testineday.

Total.

Tota

1890. | 1879. | 1890. | 1879. 28,392 48,033 46,174 75,638 387,140 377,344 94,384 105,392 30,000 13,700 2,705 21,422 18,330 6,515 5,846 20,084 26,030 55,986 25,372 5,671 7,850 7,735 800 The winter packing at Milwaukee since Nov. 1 is By Plankinton & Armour.... By Peter McGeoch.... By Layton & Co.... 110,384 week were as follows:
Live for week. 13,657 Same time 1870-71.
Dressed. 3,570 Same time 1825-70.

Same time 1875-70.

Same week 1879. 20,65 Same time 1875-63.
Same week 1879. 20,65 Same time 1875-65.
Same time 1875-70.
Same time 1875-70. To the Western Associated Press.

Milwauker, Jan. 24.—Frour.—Dull and weak.
GRAIN—Wheat opened unsettled; declined 15¢c,
and closed steadler; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 81.17¢;
No. 1 Milwaukee, 81.16½; No. 2 do, 81.18½; Janaury,
81.16½; February, 81.16½; March, 81.16½; No. 3 Milwaukee,
81.01; No. 4. 95%c; rejected, 8½%c. Corn lower;
No. 2, 38%c. Osts lower; No. 2. 38c. Rye nominally
unchanged; No. 1. 14c. Barier dull; No. 2 apring, 68c.
PROVISIONS—Lower, Mess pork dilet at 812.36 cash;
812.10 March. Lard.—Prima steam 5.45 cash;
812.10 March. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Jan. 24.—FLOUR—Limited demand; Western extras, 85.60; Minnesota extra family, good, 85.80; fanor, 86.75; Ohlo family, good, 87.00; fancy, 87.55; Ohlo family, good, 87.00; fancy, 87.55; Ohlo family, good, 87.00; fancy, 87.25. Rye flour dull and heavy; \$5.0065.25.

GRAIN.—Wheat unsettled; rejected, \$1.2321.25; No. 2 red, Jenuary, \$1.294 bid \$1.00 asked; February, \$1.294 bid \$1.00 asked; March, \$1.4176 bid, \$1.4276 asked; Corn.—Market dull; Western mixed on track, 59%; sail mixed, January, 56c bid, 57c asked; February, 56c bid, 576c asked; February, 56c bid, 576c asked; March, 55%; sail mixed, January, 56c bid, 57c asked; February, 56c bid, 576c asked; March, 55%; white, 676-68.

PROVINIONS—Steady; prime mess beef, \$13.00. Mess pork, \$13.232313.50. Hams—Smoked, 10211c; pickled, 84 69c. Lard, \$7.008.00.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy; creamery extras, 2625c; do good to choice, 176220.

EGGS—Market dull; Western Reserve extra, 2625c; do good to choice, 176220.

EGGS—Market dull; Western 18217c.
CHEESS—Firmer; creamery, 135/26164c; do good, 134 6186c.
PETROLEUM—Neglected; 74c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.10.
RECEIPTS—Fiour, 1.400 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; yes 500 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.-FLOUR - Dull and un-GRAIN-Wheat-Western dull and lower; No. 2. changed.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 3.
Western winter red, spot and January, \$1.391.394;
February, \$1.4921.494; March, \$1.42461.694; April,
\$1.44561.494; May, no offering. Corn—Western dull
and firm for spot; futures lower; Western mixed,
spot and January, 5956; February, 59550;c; March
and April, 5065556; May, 59566; Western white, 45949c;
do mixed, 59567; Fennsylvania, 49566. Rye dull
al 98656.
HAY—Unchanged.
PROVINIONS—Dull and without change.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed,
20566; roll, 18656.
FATROLEUM—Dull and nominal.
COCAS—Steady at 16615c.
FATROLEUM—Dull and nominal.
COCAS—Steady at 16615c.
FATROLEUM—Dull and nominal.
COCAS—Steady at 16615c.
FRIGOTTS—Quiet and unchanged.
FRIGOTTS—Quiet and unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Floor, 1.537 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn,
\$1,100 bu; oats, 700 bu; rye, 500 bu.
SRIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,900 bu; corn, 64,000 bu.
SRIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,900 bu; corn, 64,000 bu. SALES-Wheat, SE,000 bu; corn, If,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—COTTON—Steady at 1956.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheas—Market dull at \$1.561.57. Corn—Market dull; white, &c; mixed, &c. Oats—Market easier, at 956c.
HAY—Quiet at \$18.00215.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady at \$13.50. Lard steady; choice leaf, tisree, &c; do keg, &c. Bulk means quiet; shoulders, &c; clear rive, \$8.30. Bacon steady. Hams—Sugar-cared, 9/401046.
WHISKY—\$1.67. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO districter, and the noise through them in twelve feet in diameter,—as wide through as a barndoor.

To illustrate what I mean by an innocent Baron-Munchausen story: I had an uncle William once, who got caught in a fearful rain-storm one night when he was on the way to attend a prayer-meeting at New London, Conn. He started for New London on horseback, but when he got about half-way there, there arose a dreadful storm. The wind blew a hurricane, the rain poured in torrents, the lightning gleamed through the sky, and my uncle got in behind a large barn. But in a moment the lightning gleamed through the sky, and my uncle got in behind a large barn. But in a moment the lightning struck that barn and knocked it into a thousand splinters, and sent his horse whirling over into a neighboring corn-patch. "What did you do then, Uncle William?" I asked. "Well," said he, "I didn't hardly know what to do. I was very much discouraged, but to tell you the honest truth,—the bonest Connecticut truth, Ell.—I went right out into the cornfield took of my coat, humped up my bare back, and took eleven strokes of lightning right on my bare backbone, drew the lightning all out of the sky, and then got onto my horse and got into New London in time to lead at the evening prayer-meeting." [Uproarious laughter.]

If this should meet the eye of any one suffering from bronchitis, consumption, asthma, or any pulmonary affection, we would refer them to I. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, aford speedy rolief, and in meet effect a speedy cure. TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. O. Jan. M.—GRAIX—Wheat active but lower; No. 2 red winter, January and Pebruary, \$1.24; March, \$1.27; April, \$1.30; May, \$1.315; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.69; Western amber, \$1.27. Corn dull, weak, and lower; high mixed, \$0.50; No. 2, spot, \$0e; May, \$456. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; prime, \$4.75; No. 2, \$4.55. Dersseed Hogs. \$4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, \$0.00 bu; corn, \$5,000 bu; cats, \$2,000 bu. BOSTON. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
Jan. 21.—Hogs.—Steady: common, 5.90
64.20; light, 84.564.51; packing, 84.506.70; butchers',
84.7064.75; received, 26.00; shipments, 500; shaudhtered
during the week, 21.225; since Nov. 1, 455,000; same
time last year, 57.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS. BOSTON,
BOSTON, Jan. M.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn quiet: mixed and yellow, the close of the control FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—H.25 a. m.—FLOUR—No. I, Da:

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter

Fig. 2. BY TELEGRAPH. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

O, Jan. M. COTTON Quiet in 1996.

Flotra Dull: family, M. Mod. 15: famey, 80.7a.

GRAIN - Wheat dull and nominal: 81.25 Corn steady
at Qc. Oats quiet at the Rye dull at Mod. Barley
dull and lower; 86.

FROVINONS - Pork dull at \$2.76813.6. Lard quiet

NEW YORK.

MILWAUKEE.

BAILHOAD TIME-TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRANS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS of Salvented. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 34. GRAIN—The Prior Current reports the wheat receipts at 11,295 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, El.4; January, 1956. Corn—Receipts, 31,750 bu; shipments, 37,110 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 25c; January, 734c. DETROIT. DETROIT, Jan. M.—FLOUR—Dull. GRAIN—Wheat weak; extra nominal; No. 1 white, 1.2%; January, do, nominal; February, fi.34; March, 1.396; April, fl.30; May, \$1.306; milling No. 1 nomiwaukee Fast Mail
waukee Special Sundays.

waukee Express.

ilwaukee Passenger (daily).

ilwaukee Passenger (daily).

ilwaukee Passenger (daily).

sreen Bay Express (daily).

sreen Bay Express.

s. Paul & Minneapolis Express.

s. Paul & Minneapolis Express.

ila Cusse Express.

bla Crosse Express.

bla Crosse Express.

blain a New Ulm.

bWinona & New Ulm.

bWinona to the Company of the Com RECEIPTS-Wheat, 6,000 bn. PEONIA, Jan. 31.—GRAIN—Corn dull; 1 346354c. Onts dull; No. 2 white, 354c. No. 2, 78%c Dull at \$1.07. BUFFALO. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of an any other form of any other form of any other form of an any other form of any other form BUPPALO, Jan. 24.-GRAIN-Stagn INDIANAPOLIS. Chicago, Burlington & Quiner Rallyfor Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sicepts,
accommodations, apply at any of the folia
ticket offices of the Company; Sc Carte
Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on north
corner Randolph and State-sts.), food of any,
Grand Central Depot, corner Statests
Canal-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal
Madison-sts. (on West Side). Indianapolis, Jan. 21.—Grain—Wheat No. 2 red. 81.2261.28. Corn weak at 3546380. weak at 3546380. Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 34-GRAIN-Wheat lower orn nominally unchanged; Western mixed, 56c. PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—PETROLEUM—Steady; quotations unchanged; standard white, 110 test. 394.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—PETROLEUM—Active; crude higher; \$1.15 at Parker's for ahipment; refined. 734c.

Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 24.—PETROLEUM—Market opened firm, with \$1.084 bid; advanced to \$1.114; declined and closed firm at \$1.10 bid for old. Shipments, 55,000, averaging 45,000; transactions, 150,000. irors Passenger. owner's Grove Accommodati eeport & Dubuque Express. mahs Night Express. DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The market continues fairly active and very firm. Cotton goods in good demand and light supply at first hands. New spring styles are selling briskly. Londsdale, Hope, and Blackstone bleached sheetings advanced 4c. Woolen goods unchanged. Foreign goods rule quiet, but improving as preparations for spring trade progress. C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 18-who Sleeping-Cars run between Chicage and Omaha, To peka, and Kansas City, on the Pacific Express. Chienge, Rock Island & Pacific Call sepol, corner of Van Buren and Sherman at Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palma Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Ma COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, La. Jan. 24.—COTTON—In good demand: middling, 12%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 9.575 bales; gross, 10,600; exports, Great Britain, 5,821; coastwise, 513; sales, 7,500; stock, 315,910. Omaha Express.
Kansas City. Leavenworth & Aichison Express.
Peru Accommodation.
Night Express. WOOL. Boston, Mass., Jan. 24.—There was considerable excitement this week in wool. Buyers were more numerous. Ohio and Pennsylvania. 494636c; Michigan. 474646c; Wisconsin. 474648c; combing and delaine. 166574c; tub-washed, 60c; pulled, 45660c. TUBPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Jan. 24 - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 23.—In the talks with Gen. Grant, published a few days ago in THE TRIBUNE, mention is made of two Rebel prisoners being brought to him, one of whom produced a chew of tobacco which contained a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, the safe delivery of which resulted in the capture of Lee. The thought must have occurred to every reader, These were brave men; the deserved well of their country. What has it done for them?
One of these men was Capt. John Howard. One of these men was Capt. John Howard, of, I think, the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was wounded very soon after, lost a leg, and died in hospital. His remains were taken home for burial. Gen. Sheridan visited him in hospital, and spoke kind, cheering words to him, but no earthly power could save his life. It is a remarkable fact that, while he was one of the noblest, best, and bravest young men who raffied at the first call of his country, his father was one of the bitterest Rebel sympathizers with which the North was cursed.

I am not absolutely certain, but have good reason to believe that the other man was Robert L. Payne, a member of the same regiment. If I am correct, Mr. Payne has never received the slightest reward from the United States Government for his devotion at that perious time. He is now a resident of lowa, or was a year or two now a resident of Iowa, or was a year or two ago, dependent upon his labor for the support of himself and family. He is a man of good education. correct habits, and as modest as he has proved himself to be brave. Thousands are enjoying comfortable positions under the Government who are not one-hundredth part as deserving.

My only object in writing is to call attention to the matter so that justice may be done, and honor given to whom honor is due. If I am in error in regard to Mr. Payne, it will be gratifying to know who the right man is, and this will, perhaps, be the means of finding out, and causing justice to be done to some deserving man.

Eli Perkins on Lying.

Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway, nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. The Office, & South Clark-st, and at depot Milwaukee Express... 7.25 am *D2)
Wisconsin & Minnesots, Green
Bay, and Menssha through Day
Express... 7.25 am *D2)
Milwaukee, Madison, Pratrie du
Chien, and lowa Express... 5.00 am *1.60
Libertyville Accommodation... 6:15 pm *E3)
His Past Mail (daily)... 10:10 am | 4.00
Wisconsin & Minnesots, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express... 9.00 pm †53. 510:10 am 5 4:00 pm All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for 8t Pand Minneapolis are good either via Madison a Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Cross. Kansas City & Denver Past Ex.

Kansas City Night Express.

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.

St. Douis Dan St. St. Springfield & Texas.

St. Douis Dan St. Douis Dan St. Springfield & Texas.

St. Douis Dan St. Douis Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Gra Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Michigan Central Railread.

Depot, foot of Lake-at, and foot of Trenty-over
Ticket Office, of Clark-at, southeast corner of
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Painer for this will, perhaps, be the means of finding out, and causing justice to be done to some deserving man.

Ell Perkins on Lying.

Ell Perkins lectured last evening to a large audience at the Park Theatre, says the Indianapolis Journal, and in the course of his talk said: Now, my friends, there has been a good deal said about lying in this country lately. It confess that I have been called a great liar myself. In fact, the lyre has been struck a great many times. [Laughter.] You remember that Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said publicly on the steps of the hotel at Sarattys last summer, that he was personally acquainted with three of the biggest liars,—the biggest living liars in the was personally acquainted with three of the biggest liars,—the biggest living liars in the was personally acquainted with three of the biggest liars, and that the funnest men have always been the biggest liars are great humorists. If this were the case, then the lawyers would be the funniest men have always been the biggest liars. But I do not say vice versa that all great liars are great humorists. If this were the case, then the lawyers would be the funniest men in the world. [Laughter.] The lie, to be funny, must be purely impocent,—it must be told to make our fellow-men happy, and to harm no man, or if must be told to make wrong ridiculous, as did "Don Quixote." "Ginx's Baby," and the satires of Juvenal and Dean Swift. In fact, the lie told must be an innocent, Baron-Munchauson lie. If the old humorists were not great liars, then Dean Swifts "Tale of a Tub" was true story, Gulliver's travels were as true as Moody's sermions. Thackersy's "Yellow Plush Papers," were Sunday-school tracts, and Baron Munchauson's 400 sigantic lies were as true as Macaulay's "History of England." Almost all fun is exaggeration, but of the first produced without acting, painting, or writing an erangeration,—in plain English, without acting, painting, or writing an innocent lie. The humorous artist, the caricaturist like John Leech and Leave. | Arrive 5:15 pm 5:0 am Chicago & Eastern Illinois Hallrook (Danville Route.) Ticket Offices. 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Des corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. MEDICAL The untold miseries that response to the control of the control of

OVER-SUN

Threatening Asp. in Maine on day.

A Pusion Attack House Thought

The Lawful State Mobilized in Prevent

Fallure of the Consp Illinois Dis

Colmination in New Y Lative Crisis in

MAIN

orning: "MEN OF MAINE: The "MEN OF MAINE: The program is to disperse by lature convened in Union free men, willing to submi See to it that your represent that your represent the culming inflicted on Democratiby the stalwart pimps of party. Who is the man we will be stalwart pimps of the sta party. Who is the man to our ranks and sowardly men intre House, who tremble ywn voices, and do backed up by the Let the end be array of bayonets at t keep from its portals the monwealth."

Leave. | Arriv

State-House. Every in Maine is under arms. the State-House faces could sweep the stone-

ns may get want. Capt. Blick, of t that all he asks for is to ed that a case of cal his down-town office.

All the military in the by night, if the Fus by night, if the Fusionis they are alleged to have no "No FOOLING ANT is the Republican talk to House is converted into a Stoves are in the cellar rations of beef, etc., for a Adjutant-General's office tion which is said to just of the militia.

not until evidence of a the State-House had a ling amount did he fee

Argusta, Me., Jan. 24.

Military in the State-Ho
ette the populace, who a
rille, and indications of a
timidate.

The Republicans claim I
of the troops that brough
their senses, and induced
case to the Supreme Court
About half the force is
The whole force could be
in a moment. There is a
watching for any suspicio
trusty men are posted in
fastant information in cas
ing demonstrations.

The military and Exec
readiness for any moveme
A drummer who has
State says he sold 20
rifles. There are no indibreak at this time, though
able activity among a cert
Henry Ingalls, of Wisca
gor this afternoon bearer
from the Fusion Legislatu
Appleton.

Appleton.

GRUMBLING AT C
BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A HaAugusta says: "There is
among the Fusionists, whe
ex-Gov. Garcelon traded
licams and plotted w
berlain to deliver the
the Republicans. Gare
went home to Lew
Chamberlain's taking poss
House, and there made a
sressman Frye, who had b
to make some trade wit
to make some trade with
the Fusionists to night."

Otherspecials say the St

Otherspecials say the Stitles say they are now su have been the night for so have been the night for so the State-House. The terespeed Fusionist dispance Fusionist Governor muster his forces. The pupo Augusta from all poor dord 175 men were to have relimant train via Boston. Sense is asserted to be con licha advices just received A report comes to the Portland that with a code of grips and been discovered.

It was rumored in Augustent of a New York fit days ago, an order for 300 revolvers, and a watch them by the State-House a Fusionist Treasurer Wannual report ready by Manual report ready by Mill not turn over his chamiltee on Accounts go will not turn over his chamiltee on Accounts go that the Republicans say eation or no verification.

The Governor has been one of the Stanight, to be ready to for

SCALES

FAIRBANKS'

OAD TIME-TABLE. D DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

F REFERENCE MARKS. - 18

ars are run through, between

"7:50 a m * 7:66 p m

r Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket uth Clark-st. and at depot.

esota, Green a through Day

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A Pusion Attack on the State-House Thought to Have Been Imminent.

The Lawful State Militia Forces Mobilized in Time to Prevent It.

Pallure of the Conspiracy to Remove Collector Merriam, of the Eighth Illinois District.

Colmination in New York of the Speculative Crisis in the Wheat

MAINE. Bosron, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Boston Her-ald's special from Augusta says that three companies of troops and a Gatling gun gar-dson the State-House. PILLSBURY.

Pillsbury says in his daily Standard this

"MEN OF MAINE: The next article on the program is to disperse by force the Legis-ature convened in Union Hall. Are you, as See to it that your representatives are pro-tected. This is the culmination of the outtected. This is the culmination of the out-rage inflicted on Democrats and Greenbackers by the stalwart pimps of the Republican party. Who is the man who will now step out of our ranks and side with the sowardly men intrenched in the State-House, who tremble at the sounds of their own voices, and do not feel safe unless own voices, and do not feel safe unless backed up by the bayonets of the State militia? Let the end be what it may, history will read that Corporal Davis was the first man in the State of Maine to authorize the array of bayonets at the State-House, to keep from its portals the citizens of the Com-

Adjutant-General Beal, Maj. Nye, Capt. State-House. Every military company in Maine is under arms. The Gatling gun at the State-House faces the front door and could sweep the stone-flagged terrace with a death-hall.

The Fusionist Gov. Smith hints that the Republicans may get all the fighting they that all he asks for is to be arrested. It is re-ported that a case of carbines is secreted at

PREPARED.

All the military in the State will be here night, if the Fusionists carry out plans they are alleged to have matured.

is the Republican talk to-day. The State-House is converted into a sort of barracks. Stores are in the cellar to cook the army rations of beef, etc., for the troops. At the Adjutant-General's office they have information which is said to justify the calling out of the militia.

is strongly urged to at once disperse the Union Hall Legislature and the Fusion Government. Sunday night the troops will be under arms. The Republican authorities assert that if there is civil war the responsibility rests upon the Fusionists. KNOWS WHERE HE STANDS.

Boston, Jan. 34.—A special from Augusta says: Gov. Davis said to-night he had not telt a single regret since he had taken the decisive step of calling troops to the State-House. The step had been urged upon him for several days by his military advisers, but not untitwidence of a conspiracy to seize the State-House had accumulated to a startling amount did he feel the least justified in xeroising his prerogative as Commander-inchief, and then only to protect the public property and uphold the laws.

The strain upon republican institutions has been great throughout the whole controversy, but he could see no shade of arbitrary action in employing the citizen soldiery of the State to protect the Government recognized by the Supreme Court. When all the evidence of conspiracy was ready for the press the public at large will see

EXCITED. Augusta, Me., Jan. 24.—The presence of military in the State-House somewhat exercise the populace, who murmur at military rule, and indications of a movement to intimidate.

rule, and indications of a movement to intimidate.

The Republicans claim it was the presence
of the troops that brought the Fusionists to
their senses, and induced them to refer the
case to the Supreme Court.

About half the force is on duty at once.
The whole force could be brought into line
in a moment. There is a patrol about town
watching for any suspicious movements, and
trusty men are posted in every town to give
instant information in case of any threatening demonstrations.

The military and Executive are both in
readiness for any movement of the kind.

A drummer who has been through the
State says he sold 200 revolvers and fifty
rifles. There are no indications of an outbreak at this time, though there is considerable activity among a certain class.

Henry Ingalls, of Wiscasset, went to Banfor this afternoon bearer of the questions
from the Fusion Legislature to Chief-Justice
Appleton.

GRUMBLING AT GARCELON.

GRUMBLING AT GARCELON. Bosron, Jan. 24.—A Herald special from Augusta says: "There is much grumbling among the Fusionists, who are charging that ex-Gov. Garcelon traded with the Republicans and plotted with Gen. Chamberlain to deliver the State-House to the Republicans. Garcelon, they say, went home to Lewiston prior to Chamberlain's taking possession of the State-House, and there made a trade with Consessan Frye, who had been commissioned to make some trade with Garcelon. The bargain was successful, and Chamberlain went into the State-House. This is the talk of the Fusionists to night."

Other specials say the State-House authorities say they are now sure that this was to have been the night for a Fusion movement on the State-House. They say they have intercepted Fusionist dispatches showing that the Fusionist dovernor was preparing to master his forces. The plan was to move upon Augusta from all points. From Biddeford 175 men were to have come on a late Pullman train via Boston. All this intelligence is asserted to be confirmed by Republican advices just received.

A report comes to the State-House from Portland that

SECRET FUSIONIST LODGES. THE APPOINTED TIME.

with a code of grips and passwords, have been discovered.

It was rumored in Augusta to-day that an agent of a New York firm received, a few days ago, an order for 200 carbines and 200 revolvers, and a watch has been kept for them by the State-House authorities.

Fusionist-Treasurer White will have his annual report ready by Monday or Tuesday. He still holds the keys of the strong box, and will not turn over his charge until the Committee on Accounts go through his books, but the Republicans say he must go, verification or no verification.

The Governor has been strongly urged by some or his advisers to order the entire military force of the State to this dity tonight, to be ready to forcibly disperse the Fusionist Government by Monday. The military advisers of the Governor believe the true policy is to end the dual government business at once, rescue the great seal of the State, and install Holbrook in the Treasury. Gen. Spurling, like many other veterans, believes the whole Fusionist Government is engineered

prevented. The Governor was just twentyfour hours ahead.

Col. Blood and Davis, of Smith's staff, have
reunited 200 men in Biddeford and Portland,
and intended to send them to this city by a
Pullman train, but the Governor ordered the
Biddeford company to take the same train in
the event of the Fusionists coming,—which
meant to stop them there, and probably they
will not come.

Fusionists from Lewiston intended to
come, but reports late to-night show they
have abandoned their plan.

The keeper of the Bangor arsenal refuses
to give up the keys to Col. Daniel White as
ordered, and the officials have telegraphed:

Take it by force if necessary."

The force at the State-House to-night is
able to cope with a force of 2,000.

The Governor has received congratulatory
and

COMPLIMENTARY DISPATCHES

COMPLIMENTARY DISPATCHES complimentably disparches
from the Governors of Mississippi, New
York, and New Jersey, and a set of resolutions from the Grant Club in New York.
Congratulations are being received by the
Governor from all sections of the country on
sustaining free government in Maine, and
that the Government was strong enough to
sustain itself.
The action of the Court is warmly commended for the able decision, which would
serve as a landmark in the future, and as a
bulwark of republican government everywhere. No trouble is apprehended to-night.
Gov. Davis spent the night as headquarters
in the State-House.

OPINIONS. OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Republicans who are well informed as to the situation in Maine are of the opinion that the persistence with which the Fusionists keep up the agitation there shows that they are infinenced by Democrats in other States, and that the present agitation is caused for a purpose. Speaking on this subject to-day, Mr. Frye said: "I do not apprehend that there will be any violence, nor do I think there is any cause for serious apprehension. I think amid the excitement over the situation of affairs conclusions are jumped at, and that sober reflection will convince all conservative men that there is no actual danger."

The Greenback members from Maine, too, say they do not fear any violence, and think that even the dispatches sent by the Associated Press are colored with sensationalism. Ladd, the most conservative and calmest of the Greenbackers, recomends the adjournment of the Evelon Lordelstree with the sensationalism.

Ladd, the most conservative and calmest of the Greenbackers, recomends the adjournment of the Fusion Legislature, subject to the call of Gov. Smith, and thinks that the Republicans would then compromise within minety days. Otherwise there would be trouble in the collection of taxes.

Mr. Ladd said: "You see the present Legislature of Maine has to fix a valuation on the property of the State for the next decade. Now, if the Fusionists keep their organization intact and adjourn in a body there will be such trouble anticipated by the Republican Legislature to enforce any bill providing for the collection of taxes that they will naturally seek to compromise existing differences."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The attempt to remove J. Merriam as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Collection District of Illinois, and to appoint Tom Mitchell, of Bioomington, of the Illinois Legislature, in his place, will prove unsuccessful. Collector Merriam arrived here three days ago with a letter in his pocket from Secretary Sherman asking for his resignation. He will return to asking for his resignation. He will return to Illinois in a day or two with positive assur-ances from President Hayes that he will not be removed during this Administration. The story of this removal is a long one, and the most interesting one in the recent
HISTORY OF ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Mitchell, when recently here, said he had an absolute promise from Logan and others that he should be appointed to Merriam's place, and he left for Illinois last week with the promise, as he understood it, from Secretary Sherman that Merriam should be removed Sherman that Merriam should be removed and he appointed. An effort has been made to secure the place for Mitchell since the 4th of March last. The movement recently culminated at a meeting of the Illinois Republican delegation here. The Illinois Republicans have organized themselves into a club for political purposes, the object of which is to make the influence of the delegation more powerful in the way of securing patronage and accomplishing any object which the delegation or any individual member of it may desire. The theory of this Club is that the delegation shall at-

by acting as a unit upon all questions. The practice of it in the future may be something very different, if the restiveness exhibited on the part of some members of the delegationshall take definitshape. At a recent meeting of the delegation it was proposed that the Republican members should agree to recommend to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the appointment of Thomas Mitchell, of Bloomington, to the place now held by Merriam. Of course, the appointment involved the removal of Merriam. The office of Collector of Internal Revenue runs indefinitly. As the Administration claims to be conducted on civil-service plans, it was necessary, too, that there should be some reason why.

A VACANCY OUGHT TO BE CREATED in that office. Several reasons were suggested at the meeting of the Illinois Club, and other reasons have been stated to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the President. Among the reasons given at the Club why the delegation should join with Logan in recommending the appointment of Mitchell were that Merriam lives on his farm in Tazewell County, some distance removed from his revenue office; that he is a been from the office two or three days in a week, leaving the work in charge of deputies; that he is a man of wealth, a banker, arbitrary in his temperament, and not disposed to work harmonionsly with other members of the party. It was moved that a petition be drawn up Asking The Appointment of MITCHELL, and that the delegation should sign it. At MAKE ITSELF POTENTIAL

It was moved that a petition be drawn up

ASKING THE APPOINTMENT OF MITCHELL,
and that the delegation should sign it. At
this meeting there was outspoken opposition
to this, and it seems to have been the understanding that the delegation would agree to
support Mitchell, which invelved, of course,
the deposition of Merriam. The petition was
drawn up, but it happened that the names
of Cannon and Marsh did not appear upon it.
This petition was filed in regular order.
Commissioner Raum favored the change,
and recommended the removal of Merriam
to the President. Secretary Sherman, who
was repeatedly seen upon the subject, also
consented to the removal, and wrote a letter
in due form requesting the resignation of
Merriam. Meanwhile a commission of
Merriam. Meanwhile a commission of
Revenue Agent had been tendered to Tom
Mitchell, which the latter refused, saying
that he wanted nothing less than what he
had been promised, namely,

MERRIAM'S PLACE.

Mitchell, the latter part of last week, stating that he had received assurances from Secretary Sherman that he should have the place, left for home. Merriam then appeared upon the scene. He soon learned that some of the Congressmen had signed his application through misconception of the facts, and that very few of them had, or at least desired to express, any hostility to him. Merriam, however, did not choose to bring the Congressmen into the contest, but presented his case in person to the President and to Secretary Sherman. Merriam stood upon his record as an efficient officer, against whom no charges could be sustained. He showed that his office, seconding to the reports of the Special Agents of the Internal Revenue, and by the records of the Revenue Bureau itself, MERRIAM'S PLACE.

RANKED EQUAL IN POINT OF EFFICIENCY RANKED EQUAL IN POINT OF EFFICIENCY with any in the country. He showed several letters from the Revenue Bureau commending him, and he understood that there were no reasons, except political reasons, for his removal, and that the only political reason was the fact that, among other promises which were made in connection with the United-States Senatorial contest in the Illinois Legislature, was one that Tom Mitchell should be appointed to the Eighth Internal Revenue Collection District. This presentation of the case seems to have had its effects, and Merriam is not to be removed from office, and Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Bloomington, and his political friends are defeated.

Commissioner Raum does not credit the report of Merriam's friends that the latter is to continue in office indefinitly. On the contrary, Raum is of the opinion that Merriam ought to

BE REMOVED FOR CAUSE.

The following are some of the objections

PROM OUTSIDE THE STATE

and is part of the scheme to capture the next
Senatorshin Congressmen, and Electoral
vota.

A THE NICK OF TIME.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—There is evidently an
attempt to rally the Fusion forces to-night,
but it will prove futile. The evidence shows
the was a plan to capture the State-House

BE REMOVED FOR CAUSE.

The following are some of the objections
made to the continuance of Merriam in office:
That he resides on his farm in Tazeweil
County, which he made his family home, and
that, consequently, he is not able to devote
as much time as he should to the duties of
his office; that he is a bather, and
wealthy, and that his official duties
are made subordinate to private

the Government, but urged that the revenue officers, whom he characterized as thieves and scoundrels, should be recalled from his district; that he was unwilling to believe that the distiller McIntyre, who was a large depositor in his (Merriam's) bank, could be guilty of Defrauding the Revenue, as it has been proved he was; and that for these and other reasons it would be better for these and other reasons it would be better for the service that he (Merriam) should leave it, and Commissioner Raum thinks that the matter is by no means settled yet. Merriam submitted a formal statement to the President. In it he reviews at length the accassions which Congressmen have made against him are frivolous; that the charges against him are frivolous; that the letters which he files from the Department show that he is a good officer; and that the attack upon him originates in promises made at Springfield to reward members of the Legislature for Their support of Logan against Oglesby; that this program included the removal of Marshal Hildrup and the appointment of A. M. Jones in his place; the appointment of Marshal Hildrup and the appointment of McLaughlin in the place of Marshal Roe, when the term of the latter should expire; the removal of Tillotson in the Quincy District; and the removal of Merriam and the appointment of Tom Mitchell, and that attempts have been made to carry out all this program. Part of the program has been successful, and it is time to call a hait in this political game.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Senate Exodus Committee to day examined Dukeheart, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohlo Road, who sold the colored emigrants nearly all their tickets. Altogether, not over 768 colored people have gone West. Of these 285 were children. Of the 528 adults, at least half were women, and there were not more than 200 adult male voters. That, Dukeheart said, had created all this consternation among the Democrate. Voorhees objected to the use of the word consternation. Dukeheart said that his Company allowe

on each half-ticket. He gave

PERRY AND WILLIAMS,
the colored men, this commission, and is now
paying Taylor Evans, of Goldsboro, N. C., a
negro, the same commission. The Greencastle (Ind.) Banner, he said, had circulated
handbills, composed of editorials and letters
from emigrants already in Indiana, offering
large wages, abundance of work, and inducements to come.

A. W. Mendenhall, a clerk in the Treasury
Department, from Indiana, testified that
Perry and Williams, who were on their way
to Kansas and other Western States, saw him
last fall and wanted to secure homes for 163
colored people, whose names they had. Mendenhall suggested that Indiana was nearer
than Kansas, and it would be cheaper to go
there, and that employment could probably
be obtained, as Kansas seeined to be

OVERBUN WITH COLORED LABORKES

OVERBUN WITH COLORED LABORERS from the South. They agreed to stop in Indiana and investigate the matter. Mendenhall had written to several people on the subject, and had received letters from prominent Indiana politicians, who said that the Republican party would have nothing to do with the exodus as a political movement, but that personally they would be giad to have negroes come to Indiana. The Democrats had evidently expected to prove by Mendenhall that the exodus was planned by leading indiana. Republicans. This evidence, however, proved exactly the contrary. Thus far Senator Voorhees has failed to obtain anything favorable supporting what are understood to be his theories, except from O'Hara, the negro who is now contesting for a seat in Congress. THE GUILTY UTES TO BE TAKEN, DEAD OR

THE GUILTY UTES TO BE TAKEN, DEAD OR ALIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Gen. Adams left for Colorado to-night with Jack and Sawawick, of the White River Utes, and Wash, who is an Uncompaniere. O. M. Mears accompanied the party as the official interpreter. Jack and his companion are charged with the delicate duty of bringing in the twelve guilty White River Utes, dead or alive. Wash carries the bridgers of Ouray to his tribe, who are to do all in their power to assist Jack in his undertaking. Adams will take no part in the actual work of CAPTURING OR KILLING THESE OUTLAWS.

CAPTURING OR KILLING THESE OUTLAWS.
That work is left wholly to the Indians themselves. Adams thinks he will be back in Washington in three weeks. While not expressing entire confidence in the feasibility of the Secretary's plan to capture the Utes, he thinks they will be found at or in the neighborhood of Los Pinos. What he fears most is the premature publication of the intentions of the Secretary by the newspapers in Colorado. The agents of the Indians will quickly carry all unfavorable reports to them, and when the delegation from here reaches there their mission will be well known and the Indians sought for possibly well out of the way.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The speculative erisis in wheat culminated to-day, and thousands of small speculators throughout the sands of small speculators throughout the country were cleaned out. The case is almost a parallel with the great December break in the stock market, except that there does not appear to have been any Jay Goulds among the big speculators in wheat to publish in advance a colossal "bear" lie and follow it by hurling a huge block of the active commodity upon the market. The disaster in the present instance seems to have been entirely due to natural causes. Last autumn, after obtaining relief by the sale of several millions of bushes to exporters on private terms, the big specuexporters on private terms, the big speculators in wheat turned their attention to ORGANEING A NEW "BULL" MOVEMENT, based on the incoming new crop exclusively. They purchased immensely, and forced the price steadily upward, both in this country and abroad, through their agents. Meantime a horde of small operators, attracted by the constant rise, entered the market and began to purchase blindly, under the seeming supposition that there could be no limit to the advance. The big speculators assisted them until at length a point was reached at which it became no longer profitable to export wheat, and it began to accumulate in store. Sensible persons would have stopped before that happened, and the most trustworthy advices are that those who organized the movement did stop, and have since remained passive except to take advantage of occasional opportunities to

UNLOAD AT HIGH RATES

or to purchase at low rates, as the market happened to flactuate. The public, however, with the usual lack of intelligence so conspleuously manifested in the stock market last year, continued to buy, constantly forcing prices upward, until finally the storehouses throughout the country were filled to overflowing, margins began to be exhausted, as well as the means of replenishing them, prices began to tumble, the "bears" assisting the decline materially by hammering the market, and the crash came. During the past week there has been a fall of from 7 to 8% cents a bushel. The day's dealings on the Produce Exchange were

ATTENDED WITH GREAT EXCITEMENT, and during the afternoon there were rumors of trouble, a number of prominent houses being mentioned as in difficulties. All these, however, managed to tide over the crisis except Paul Worth, grain broker. Mr. Worth, having been left in the lurch by some of his principals, was compelled to ask for an extension until such time as he can force those persons to make good their margins. Personally he is a man of responsibility, and the time asked was given him. It is believed an immense number of exporters on private terms, the big speculators in wheat turned their attention to organizing a new "BULL" MOVEMENT,

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

The produce markets were rather active Saturday, but there was a noticeable weakness all around. The feecing here, as well as elsewhere, was peculiarily bearish, and nearly everything went downin consequence. Telegraphic advices from London quoted winter wheat at what would be about \$1.10 per bushel on this side, and New York tumbled from two to three cents. Pork was weak, and there was a sympathetic break in corn and oats. Everybody was in the selling mood, the idea having at last taken possession of the crowd that there was too much wheat and corn, pork and lard on hand and awaiting shipment to justify the keeping up of prices at the stiff figures which have until very recently prevailed. It was a matter of no little comment that British quotations have moved strongly downward in consequence of the weakness on this side, though prices here have been too high to permit shipment, and are too paying the stiff prices which have lately ruled. The feeling in the afternoon was relatively steady. Pork closed 15 cents lower, at \$7.35 for March. Lard closed 15 cents lower, at \$7.35 for January, and \$1.16% for March, while corn closed 1% c

JUDGE GRESHAM.

He Gets in His Work by Bonneing a Brace of United States Commis-

a Brace of United States Commissioners.

Special Dispetch to The Obicago Tribuna.

Indianarolus, Ind., Jan. 28.—Several days ago Calvin F. Rooker, a well-known politician and lawyer of this city, rendered a bill of \$428.15 for services as United States Commissioner, but instead of approving the account, Judge Greekam took it under advisement, calling for evidence in support of it. Yesterday afternoon, to the surprise of every one in the court-room, he made a long report disallowing the claim, in the course of which he said: The Court finds that the proceedings before said Commissioner were begun in 187 cases; that in 179 of said cases the affitavits were filed by one Giles S. Bradley, who was not employed by the United States as Revenne Agent or in any other capacity whatever, but acted by the procurement and had the cooperation of said Commissioner in bringing said cases before him; that the defendants in thirty of said cases only were held to answer in the Circuit Court the charges so preferred against them; that in forty-three of said cases the defendants were distinared upon examination, and that in the remaining list cases the proceedings were dismissed or abandoned. And the Court further finds that the not a fit person to fill the place. Rooker is at present a member of the City Council, and has been County Clerk for one term. He is a mem-ber of the firm of Rooker & Norton. Later in the day Judge Gresham also revoked the commission of United States Commissioner John J. Hawes, but assigned no reason for his action.

NATIONAL PARTISAN POLITICS. Funny Political Situations at the Na-tional Capital-Nerves of the Demo-eratic Body in a Bad Way-Western Democrats and New York-A Thur-

MASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—One of the amusing difficulties with the Democratic party here just now lies in defective communications between its wings. For all purposes of positical general-ship there are not less than three Democratic parties in the field. Of course, they all profess to be laboring for the same end—the defeat of the Republicans—and they profess to be one party. But if they formed really one coherent organization, such as, perhaps, with very good management, might look for success, they would take care, especially in these days when the telophone has come in to ald the telegraph to transmit intelligence from one part of the body to the other, to compare views and plans, and, by consequence, to act upon some well defined and common line of operations.

To an impartial observer here at Washington many things appear comic in these days. The extreme fright of the Western Republicans at the apparition of a movement to reped the legal-tender clause, for instance, is as droll as anything well can be. The growing embarrasiment of the third-term manipulators as they discover that it will be much easier to nominate than to elect the ex-President is still funnier. The yexation of prudent Democrate at the Pusionist blunders in Maine cannot be seed without hauther, and or the whole, the thorough independence with which the different Democrates of New York are solvenly meeting in the protected to be investigating him is better than an average performance of "Pinafore." But, on the whole, the thorough independence with which the different Democratic cohorts move and act each for its own hand and the devil take the hindmost, is the most comic feature of politics just now. While the Democrates of New York are solvenly meeting in council at Albany to healther the Figure 1. The proving out of the whole them were a forously crying out. Let New York go hang; we do not need New York while Democratis here are forously crying out. Let New York go hang; we do not need New York while the Republican proposition to have the lett

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. GALLEY SLAVE!

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The New Scenery by David A. Strong Matinees
Wednesday and Saturary at 2; half night prices. HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

ONE WEEK ONLY MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2. MR. MAURICE GRAU'S

Great French Opera Con MARIE MARIE Wednesday France

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First time in te original French.

LEROUX

LEROUX

LA PILLE DE MME ANGOT.

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LA FILLE DE MME ANGOT.

Sunday Farewell Night.

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Every Evening until further notice, also Matt Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, the Emi-nent American Actor. GEORGE LEAROCK
In his new Ideal Sensation. PHILIP SORD
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A CONCORD OF MELODY AND HUMON ONE WEEK, commencing Monday, Jan. 24.
FESTAL MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday Tour Hoster's Players,"
WEATHERSBY-GOODWIN FROLIQUES In their newly HOBBIES

Every Evening as 8 o'clock.

Next Week-DICKIE LINGARD in "Les Fourchambail."

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

This Monday Evening, Jan. 25, third and last we of the Engagement of FRANK E. AIKEN and Mi Genevieve Rogers in the new comedy-drama entitle CARTE BLANCHE Produced for the first time in Chicago with New Scenery and Effects. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL. PROF. RICHARD A.

an. 3-The Vastness of Time, as Bevealed in Astronomy.

Jan. 30 Other Worlds and Other Suns.

All these lectures will be brilliantly illustrated by the Oxyhydrogen Lantern. Course tickets, with reserved seats, \$1; single reserved seats ticket, 15c; admission, \$0c. For sale at Root & Sons', 156 State-sa.

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CALES

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bury's Troubadours were at the Sh

of delegates from various trades-it firty being present, was held yea-ation in an upper chamber at No. a street to consider ways and means ption of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon.

therion and as volves in sheep's elothing, etc., in. The resolution was referred to the Comittee on Address, and the meeting adjourned ntil next Sunday at 7.30 p. in.
The English Section of the Socialistic Laborarty was to have met yesterday afternoon at 0.54 West Lake street for the election of officers, but the members wanted to go to hear same; speak, and so an adjournment was had or one week. For a like reason the meeting of the German Section at the same place for the user purpose was adjourned until the regular useting in February.

A mass-meeting of the Brick Laborers' Union as held yesterday afternoon at Kleeman's fall, No. 601 South Halsted street. The meeting as a secret one, but it is said that no business I importance was transacted.

RALIROAD TROUBLE.

Comiderable excitement was caused yesterday

Considerable excitement was caused vesterday morning by an attempt on the part of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad to tear up the sidewalks at the corner of Grove street and Stewart avenue for the purpose of laying its tracks. As the proposed action would have cut off the occupants of houses in that vicinity from communication with the street, they assembled in force, and for a time things looks warlike. A posse of police finally arrived and restored quiet.

CRIMINAL.

Saturday evening Henry Loescher, employed at Fowler Bros. packing-house, while on the way home was assaulted by highwaymen on the corner of Halsted and Thirty-seventh streets. Two of them held the man, while a third went thraugh him for some trides in his pockets. Officer Sullivan arrested in the vicinity one James Ward, whom Mr. Loescher partially identified.

rh inger of each hand.

The Tigue, of the West Twelfth Street, met with a sad misfortune last evening, estelling his post at 0 o'clock, he was upon to disperse a dispraceful street broil corner of Haisted and Twenty-accord He found that one John Fitsger-lin, and while on his way to the with his principal offender, and arkin, and while on his way to the with his principal.

DENIS KEARNEY.

would terrorize the bloated capitalities. [Applause.] Agitation must be kept up, and his
motto was, Down with the hours of labor and up
with the prices. [Applause.] Right hours was
getting stale; six hours was enough for any man
to work, and when the Constitution of California
was amended he would see that six hours was
made a day's work. [Applause.] The enemies
of the laboring people were the editors and lawyers. [Applause.] For the former
he had the utmost contempt, and referring
to the editors of this city, he called them a great
many vile names, and predicide that the lampposts would be disgraced with their festering
carcasses at no distant day. [Applause.] He
believed that the lawyers, editors, and Judges
were liable to be hung by the working-people
any day, and he would sit down and laugh at the
sight. [Great applause.] The workingmen
would elect the next President sure. [Applause.]
He went on in this strain for some time, denouncing the press, capital, the United States
Senate as a band of aristogratic bummers, and
closed his vulgar and profane abuse of everybody and everything by sneomeins that he
would speak again while in the city, and urging

MILITIA MATTERS.

A special meeting of Battery D, I. N. G., was held last night at the armory, Maj. Tobey presiding. The only business transacted was to complete the arrangements for the reception to be held at the Tremont House Tuesday evening. The Committees appointed are as follows:

Executive—Maj. E. P. Tobey, Lieut. W. H. Bailey, Sergt. Skilton Smith, Lieut. Stephen Athy, Lieut. F. S. Allen, and Corporal C. D. Magree.

Executive—Maj. E. P. Tobey. Liout. W. H. Balley, Sorgt. Skilton Smith, Liout. Stephen Athy. Liout. F. S. Allen, and Corporal C. D. Magee.

Invitations—Maj. Tobey, Liout. Balley, Sergt. W. W. Lane, Private B. F. Nourse, Private J. E. Nourse, Private Louis Hutt. Private W. S. Edes, and Private John R. Irwin.

Honordry Committee—Col. John Mason Loomis, Adjutant-General Hilliard, Gen. Ear Taylor, Gen. Joseph Stockton. John Ambler. T. T. Gurney, Joseph Dixon, Matt Benner, William Bauder, Charles Kimball, Spence Kimball, S. S. Chapman, R. J. Walshe, Charles E. Leonard, H. M. Kinsley, John W. Rumsey, and O. C. Foster.

Floor Managers—Licut. Athy. Sergt. W. W. Lane, Corporal P. E. Robins, Corporal C. D. Marce, Private M. Schmidt, Private James Newburn, Private F. G. Eliwell, Private James Newburn, Private F. G. Eliwell, Private James Newburn, Private F. G. Eliwell, Private W. R. Elwell, and David M. Ball.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Capt. George N. Skeets, of Company B. Eleventh Regiment, has resigned.

Second-Licut. S. W. Denny, of Battery A, Danville, has tendered his resignation.

First-Licut. George T. Lovejoy, of H. Company, First Infantry, has obtained leave of absence for six weeks.

Ladoc C. Mulding has been elected Second-Licuteant of D. Company, Eleventh Regiment, vice Watson resigned.

Sergt. William A. Pullsen has been elected Second-Licuteant of P. Company, First Regiment, vice Van Schaick, deceased.

Maj. Hennessey. of the Second Regiment, has been induced to recall his resignation, much to the gratification of every one concerned.

Robert Henry Hendershot, "the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannook," has been asked to become Drum-Major of the Second Regiment.

A new company has been organized at Sparta, and assigned to the Eleventh Regiment. The offices are: Captain, G. B. McDonaid: First Licutenant, H. C. McDill; Second Licutenant, we Washer, of the First Cavairy, ending Sept. 3, the full strength of that organization was 20 men. 70 of whom were non-commissioned officers and privates. They have 200 sets of equipments an

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Mrs. Robert Small, at her home near Washington. Mrs. Small was the eldest member of the family, which consisted originally of twelve children; was well advanced in life, and was highly esteemed by a large direle of friends. She resided in Tazewell County the greater portion of her long and useful life. The funeral took place yesterday.

GOT AN APPOINTMENT.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—Gen. John Cook, of this city, has just returned from Washington. He has received an appointment as Indian Agent at the Rosebud Agency in Dakota, at the junction of the Rosebud and White Rivers, and expects to start West within a fortnight to assume charge of the Agency.

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GERMANY.

Foot-Trips in the Fatherland Third Paper.

Talks with the Peasants-What They Earn, and How They Live.

Father of 253 Children! Prosperous Countryman—Rural Hospitality

Average Type of Country-Houses The

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. LEIPZIG, Germany, Dec. 30, 1879.—Here, LEIPZIG, Germany, Dec. 30, 1879.—Here, in the city, where I am now writing, all is astir with holiday-life, and everybody, from the highest dignitaries of State down to Boots and Boots' babies, have their heads as full of Christmas trees and presents, of champagne or heer, nuts and "pepper-cakes," as heads can well be. I could easily compose a letter replete with these holiday-festivities. I could describe the brilliant parties and recognitions crowding one upon another at receptions crowding one upon another at this hallowed season,—all of which would excellently illustrate another side of German life; more, I am impatient to discuss some-what that gigantic system of Juridical Reform which attained its acme in the reorgan-ization of all the German courts on the 1st of October, 1879,—a day of boundless import to the Germans. But all these topics I compel myself to put aside for the present, that we may continue as chattily as we can our ob-

Surely, our long walks and patient re-searches will in no wise be lost to those who an see beyond the surface into the real strength of a nation. Nor are these people, simple as is their daily life and toil, undeserving of our study. It is they who fill up the rank-and-file of the world's now proudest army; it is they who raised a sturdy wall of resolute men against the tyranny of the resolute men against the tyranny of the countless petty territorial lords, and broke their insolence; they whose broad shoulders bore the burdens and pushed forward the Reformation to victory; they, in short, who stood behind the vanguard of Liberty in 1848, and gave the National Assembly in Frankand gave the National Assembly in Frankfort a stay on which it could rely even to the death. They were ill-used enough in the past,—gobbled up by the great Lords and the Church, on the one hand, or, on the other, forced down into the shackles of slavery by the pedantic expounders of Roman law. But of late the eyes of the nation's rulers have been opened to the value of peasant-farming, and, in fact, to material interests in general,—so that the country-people, as well as commercial men, can reasonably look forward to a future of greater prosperity. Let us, then, if you please, forget for an ity. Let us, then, if you please, forget for an hour the snow, and the cold, cheery Christmas-days, calling back in fancy the bright summer-weather and green fields, with the "music of brooks and birds."

The Germans have A GREAT DEAL OF CURIOSITY, and the country-people especially are much amused at seeing anything foreign. Although some of the peasantry wear a most fantastic national costume, yet they never fail to look with wonder upon an English tourists's uit. To the "knickerbockers," in particular, they seem never to become quite reconciled. As a consequence, the traveler from beyond the sea who attempts to "do" Jermany on foot will have to put up with no small degree of public attention—conspicu-ous, if not always flattering—in the little villages. Even the various domestic animals, from the dogs and cats (of which latter there are few) to the geese (of which there are always an endless number strolling about the dirty village-pond,—the only individuals of leisure), are prone to dispute his entrance into their community. The landlord and his wife are full of questions. The village-bar-ber determines to charge an entire penny; prentice—perhaps along with a kick—that he has shaved a "live Englishman." I will add, however, to the honor of the Knights of the Razor here, that, countrified and old-fashioned as they are, they work well and carefully, generally charging two or two-and-a-half cents.

We leave our lin, the Swan, amid the farewells and "Travel with God" ("Pairs with

wells and "Travel with God" ("Reise mit Gott") of the landlord, landlady, children, and grandma. I always estry the few tollet-articles I require in a light knapsack. The turnkpike, which we follow a little distance, is lined with trait. A rille or so of read all loaded with fruit. A mile or so of road is rented by the season to some peasant, who builds a little cabin for himself and family, surrounding the same with benches and tables for his guests, who flock thither in great numbers from the village, forming quite a gay little company after the day's work is done. The men invariably begin their treat by a glass of brandy, so that the enterprising tradesman has a double source of gain. Prices are not high at such an establishment; I have never succeeded in enting more than four cents' worth,—and I can eat a good many cherries. The man is much annoyed by the birds, which are, as be told me, "most impudent rascals," utterly refusing to be frightened away by any ordinary means. So he keeps a number of whips with very long lashes, which he and his sons crack continually from dawn till dusk,—making at every erack uearly as much noise as a pistol.

Leaving the turnpike, we pass through the Count's park, and then find a footpath which leads us for a few miles along beside the little river, and then away from the river across the fields. The country here is as charming as level country can well be. These fields are mostly green, being meadow-land; and there are the pretitest little groves scattered right and left about the landscape; while the bit of a river—twenty feet broad it may bewinds in and out between these uninsture forests in the jauntiest manner in the world. Suddenly, as we emerge from a cluster of the swhich I compared in my last letter to huge birds nests, completely surrounded as they are by the green foliage. There is a mill here on the stream; and, just as I pass, ONE OF THE MILL-HANDS, a bright-eyed, clean-shaved voung man of some eight-and-twenty, comes out and takes the same direction in which I am going. He touches his hat, which shows him to be a peasant, for a common laborer rarely expends any civility, unless he expects some immediate reward for it; and, to a German vision, the sight of a tourist dressed in such a manner promises but little in the way of fees. In fact, they often commiserate

I soon fall in with

ANOTHER PRASANT,—
one of the hands at the "Rittergut" in the next town. He is a fine-looking man, tall and straight, with every appearance of taking life quietly and making the best of it. He is single, as he fells me, and "doesn't think much o' them women-folks nohow" (if I may paraphrase his German). Without a family he must be able to live very comfortably on his earnings. He is an elderly man, on the further side of 50 at least, and has spent his life here in the village. Of course he knows all the residents there; how much this one has laid up; how much another's debts amount to; when everybody was married; in short, he probably knows their affairs just a bit better than the people themselves. We come out of the fields, approaching the town which lies on the other side of our little river. Here the Government, which maintains such splendid roads all through the country, has built a magnificent stone bridge, of which the villagers are as proud as if they had laid it with their own hands. These people will never grumble at Government as long as that bridge stands.

Here we have an average type of

COUNTRY-HOUSES.

Here we have an average type of COUNTRY-HOUSES.

They are for the most part cottages, with three or four windows in front. Besides the bedrooms, there is commonly one large apartment, which serves as living-room and kitchen, containing a vast oven built into the wall, huger than any I ever saw elsewhere, and often occupying fully a third of the room. Here the people bake at Cirristmas their "Stolle,"—a large cake somewhat in the shape of a child, in memory of the Infant Savior. The houses generally have a tiny garden, perhaps six or eight feet deep, in front, where the people are very careful to build an arbor, covered with vines, on a little elevation in one corner; and there they take their coffee on Sunday and watch the passers-by, themselves protected from observation by the vines. A young Baron owns the "Rittergut," and the manor-house stands on the site of an ancient castle—of course it does; where have there been no "ancient castles" on this side the Atlantic?—and the chapel of the old fortress now forms the villiage-church. My companion, the peasant, is evidently on good terms with everybody here, for he gives them all his hand, and they pass him with a pleasant "God greet you." He is somewhat at a loss, it seems to me, to decide whether he onght to be ashamed of or finitered by the company of a wandering foreigner who excites but a moderate degree of confidence in the minds of his fellow-villagers. But I have learned by experience that Germans are seldom impervious to a glass of their national beverage, and this good fellow proves no exception to the rule. We seat ourselves in the shady garden of the "fistag." looking out upon one of the finest avenues of poplars that I know in this country, which forms a beautiful vista for half a mile in front of the Barpn's mansion. I have twice slept in this inn, both times in a room with paper bartition-walls.

Saying good-by to the peasant, I strike out arross that fields to the south, leaving one of

ition-walls.
Saying good-by to the peasant, I strike out across the fields to the south, leaving one of our numberiess little provincial cities beyond the wood to the left. I overtake a young woman wheeling a small baby-carriage, with THREE CHILDREN

our numberless little provincial cities beyond the wood to the left. I overtake a young woman wheeling a small baby-carriage, with THREE CHILDREN

of various ages disposed in it as well as the limited space will permit. Two babies are crowded in first, their poor little legs cramped together cruelly,—one riding forwards of course, the other backwards,—and a boy of 2 or 3 years is seated on top of them in the middle. I think he has the best of it. The woman tells me a friend of hers jolted a baby to death in wheeling it across the fields recently. This woman has evidently packed her bables so as not to joit them much! She has been of a Sunday to visit to her mother, six miles away, and is now returning with the little ones. Her husband is a mason, earns 75 cents a day in town, and 60 cents when he works in the country. She says he does better to work in their village, but I do not believe he can use up 15 cents on shoes in going and coming two or three miles. If so, he had better wear wooden shoes, like the French peasants. I think his good dame only wishes to keep him mider her thumb the more easily. The woman tells me she gets along pretty well. She lives on potatoes when her husband is not there. He only requires \$1 for his Sunday amusements, which she appears to consider very reasonable, as many of her husband's fellow-workmen invariably spend \$1.30, when work is pienty. (But in winter they have to freeze for so doing.) This couple pay \$13 yearly rent for the attic of a good-sized cottage, at which I soon leave her. In this village there is a palace which I think Augustus the Strong once built for his footman, of whom he made a Count,—the worse for the other Counts! Not a difficult for his footman, of whom he made a Count,—the worse for the other Counts! Not a difficult for his footman, of whom he made a count,—the worse for the other Counts! Not a difficult for his footman, of whom he made a count,—the worse for the other lound you had not the ready of the many walk too fast for me. In the work is a little

the land, which has been rising gradually for four or five miles, this village gives one the impression of

UNUSUAL PROSPERITY.

The church is large and imposing, standing on a little eminence, and surrounded by a neat, well-kept churchyard. The houses are of brick, mostly painted white, and much larger than elsewhere, all with two stories. There are few peasants in Germany wealthler than these,—none, I venture to say, more thrifty and economical. Here is que just driving home from the city in a wretched wagon without springs, behind a pair of grays that would not disgrace any gentleman's carriage in Europe. But he travels in fourth-class on the rallway, smokes cigars for less than a cent, drinks only what the peasants call "simple beer" ("Einfaches"), and but half a glass at that,—which costs him one cent and a quarter. He will stop on the road and get out of his cart to pick up a bit of paper or wisp of hay as large as my hand, and wo to his boy or maid if they break a tool! This man is said to be worth \$00,000! (All these amounts I am giving, as representative figures, with the greatest care).

Let us open the huge green gate, and go into his court-yard. The house lies directly upon the street; behind are the barns,—the yard between. The live stock is in good condition, but the wagons and many of the farming-implements are old-fashioned and badly made. In this part of the country cows are never worked at the plow. This man has two brothers and one sister. He,

As THE YOUNGEST SON,
received the homestead, only being obliged to make good their shares in money to his brothers and sister. The latter and one brother have never married, and are grown old as his servants at the "Hof," as they call the homestead. The other brother went to America, the "land of gold," as they think. In order to give a truthful picture of their life, I must add, however, that such of the family as do not get the estate, and consequently remain all their lives in service to a younger brother, often have a considerable number of illegit

Englishman" has come again; and, while I am eating, several "drop in" to talk with me, all of them curious, a little bashful, with a good battery of questions. At last I get up to go. I miss my knapsack. The mother says "those wicked youngsters" have taken it; but by the twinkie in her eyes I know better. When it comes back I find it packed full of all the delicacies of the place and season, in case I should get a "little faint-like on the road," they say. I take leave of the eld people, but they will not suffer me to go alone. One of "the boys," a great stout fellow of 20-odd, accompanies me for a mile or so. Good, honest, hardhanded people! Many a time I have been in the pariors of those who would perhaps despise you and your homely work, but never have I been

BETTEE TREATED OB MORE KINDLY WELCOMED THAN BY YOU.

Is my letter too long and tedious? Shall I go on with my walk in the bright, clear September air? Here I come upon a boy, with his arms and all his pockets full of bread, from the little mountain-city called the "Iron Hill," which we are now passing; and the little fellow tells me all about his home. He says he can whip all the boys in his school; but the teacher whipped haw yesterday, of which he does not approve. He is a sinful youth, I fear. Further on I overtake a young man—some 18 or 20 years old, who has never seen a railway-train except from the top of a distant mountain. This I afterwards mentioned to an old peasant whom I know. He said, "Ja; the people in that village were always a little 'hinter dem monde her'" ("from over beyond the moon"). I take a moderate dinner at the cellar of the Town-Hall in the tiny city called Buergel (a very pretty city, by the way), and then continue my walk till dusk.

I am all the time descending, keeping now to the main road, which is everywhere lined with stately poplars. The hills begin to gather about one to the right and left, the road winds around through the valley, and suddenly, in pursuing a bend of the summer-sun reflected back from the windows of th

This is the famous

JENA.

Just here, on the plateau at the top of the mountains. Napoleon won in 1806 the victory which gave its name to the Pont de Jena at Paris (which last year's Exposition inclosed, between the Champ de Mars and the Place du Trocadero),—a bridge which Blücher had sworn to blow up, being only prevailed upon not to do so by the prayers of "his brother Wellington," as he nsed to say.

Happy little City of Jena, hid away between the hills! She has given birth to many a man of mark. The influence of her "Tugenbund" ("League of Virtue"), proceeding from her ancient University, did much to bring about the liberation of the Fatherland, and to wrest his spoils from the great Adventurer. But a little more than half a century has passed since the eagles of France, led by a daring Corsican, waved in triumph from these hights: no remnant is left now of his haughty Imperial House; and Germany, from the plains of Western Russia to the Rhine, is to-day a United Empire!

Tyler B. King, Student of Law, Titulary Member in the International Association of Professors.

Curd, D. S. West, and D. G. Maynard. The Cor-oner was anxious to hold the inquest then and there, but it was found impossible to notify the witnesses, and it was set for 2 o'clock to-day at the Armory. An inquest was held at No. 811 Clark street upon Michael Murray, 20 years of age, was died of heart disease. Also at the Morgue upon Charles Blenbaum, who was found was the cause of death. In the case of James W. Clark, who was asphyxisted in his room at No. 1182 State street, a jury was impaneled, and the inquest will be held Tuesday morning at the house. The deceased was well known in this city, having been born and the inquest will be held Tuesday morning at the house. The deceased was well known in this city, having been born and raised here. He was in the employ of Mend & Ooe, real-estate dealers, and at one time was Clerk of the West Town Board. The case is a mysterious one, no one knowing just how or by whom the gas was turned on in the very peculiar place and manner it was. An inquest was also held at the Lake Street Station upon a child found dead in an alley. And finally, this afternoon an inquest will be held at the West Chicago Avenue Station upon Fred Kandzia, the youth killed by Schenck.

Some score so of contributors to a French sporting journal direct one say upon the ham and heart of a lion, killed by Constant Cheret, in Algeria. The flesh of the lion was found to be of a horse, but although pronounced palatable, it only achieved what is termed a success destime, while the heart, skillfully prepared with truities, was unanimously voted tough and indigestible. In fact, the French journalists were not much better pleased with their fare than Arab tribe of Welled Sidi Boolanim, "the sons of the faithers of the flocks," bound by vow to eat lion's flesh once every day; for the traveler found male lion meat lean, tough, and musky in flavor, lioness meas a trifle fatter and more palatable, and whelp flesh he mattiest of the Mindfull that an unlooked-for pleasure is thrice welcome, Frank Buckland did not savise his guests on a certain occasion that they were about to elarge their gastronomic experiences, but when the soup had been disposed of asked a famous gournand sitting near him how he liked it. "Very well, indeed," was the answer." Turbut not at all unpleasant," remarked his neighbor: "All siligators have," replied the host." the cayman, especially—the fellow! dissected this morning, and which you have just been discussed this morning, and which you have just been discussed the second diners suddenly started to their feet, two or three slunk from the room, and their organization would have been none the worse. I tell them that it is alligators have," replied the host. "The company of the proposition would have been none the worse. I tell them that it is alligators only, and their gorger rise at as good a dish as ever a man need have!" Forewarned, and, therefore, forearmed, were the gentlement who lunched on octopus at the Brighton would have person under the second diners and then octopus the person of the meal was enjoyed by only a portion of the meal was enjoyed by only a portion of the most limited by the come interested in the second diners and their direct was consolided to the second disti

A Smart Man.

Richmond Herold.

Jesse Lovely, while out West, was in search of a man whom he wished to see on a matter of business. After riding for half a day and losing the way in that sparsely-settled country, he drew up his steed in front of a log-cabin. A female came to the door. "Will you be kind enough to tell me, Miss, where Mr. William Humphrey, lives?" said Jesse. "I don't know," very blandly replied the young lady, "but "Squire Roberta, who lives about half a mile from here, can tell you. He is a very smart man." Jesse rode on in the direction the fair enchantress indicated. Coming to the house, he cried out, "Hello!" The Squire, with his shirt-collar open, his spectales on top of his head, and his pants in his boots, made his appearance at the door. "Is this "Squire Roberts?" inquired Jesse. "I are he," said the "Squire with an air of importance that would have been more becoming to a King. "Squire Roberts," said Jesse, "can you tell me where William Humphrey lives?" "I kin," said the "Squire in a self-gratulatory manner that he was able to answer the question, and proceeded, "If he are whar I anticipate he are, he are forty miles distant on Peter Creek. Although his residence are exclusively adjacent to mine, I know nothing of his wharfores or his whichabouts." Jesse waved his hand in polite salutation to the 'Squire, and rode on to find his man as best he could with the information he had received from the Squire to whom the blushing maid had directed him as the savant of her section.

the Squire to whom the blushing maid had directed him as the savant of her section.

Stnart's Artistic Treatment of the Eyes.
The late Henry Shaw, the father of "Josh Billings," of Lanesboro, when a young lawyer in New York City, was very intimate with Gilbert Stuart andused to pass much time with him. Those who were acquainted with Mr. Shaw can easily imagine how a gentleman with the painter's gifts would become attached to Mr. Shaw, who was a man of rare genius, and one of the most accomplished and fascinating conversationalists that this or any other country ever produced. Stuart painted the portrait of a lady in New York who was fussy, critical, overexacting, and nice to a degree that tried in the extreme his rather excitable temperament. The portrait was changed again and sgain, the shade of the hair, the color of the eyes, the expression of the mouth, the pose of the head, the arrangement of the drapery, etc., were repeatedly altered as the suggression of the lady. One day maddame came in with several friends to see the portrait, and as usual she began to criticise, and said, "I do not think, Mr. Stuart, you have given my eyes the right expression." The patience of the arrist was exhausted, he could stand no more. Walking up to the portrait, and drawing back his fist, he thrust it through the canvas, and exclaimed in blunt, but vigorous Anglo-Saxon, "Madam, damn your eyes!" Throwing the canvas aside—the portrait was intelled. He had given it the last touch.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER NAVIGATIO

The System of Dams-Precedents for the Reservoir System-Effect upon Navigation.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—For a number of years the theory has been held by those who have given attention to the subject that it is possible, by the establishment of a system of reservoirs near the headwaters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, to improve the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and hold in reservoirs used an amount of water as to make good navigation, at the lowest stage of water, from St. Louis north, and also to benefit the Mississippi Valley south of St. Louis by preventing the great damage which results from the overflows. This subject has in late years been called to the attention of Congress by Mr. Windom in the Senate, and by Gov. Pound in the House. Engineer officers of ability have given the matter careful consideration, and at different times during the last thirteen years small appropriations have been made for preliminary surveys. The following officers of the Engineer Corps during that time have exthe Engineer Corp.

the Engineer Corp.

pressed the opinion that such a scheme was not only practicable, but that it would result, at comparatively low cost, in greatly improving the navigation of the Mississippi River: Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, in his report made in 1870; Maj. D. C. Houston, in 1878; Col. Farquhar, in 1875, and subsequent reports in 1875-76-78; and Maj. Allen, in 1879-76.

POINTS TO BE DETERMINED.

The attention of the engineers have been directed to the following points:

First—To the practicability of establishing

Fourth—The extent to which the importance can be applied to the navigation of tream, and ultimately to that of the main

ream, and unitary over which this investigated the area of country over which this investigated the area of country over which this investigated the area of country over which are are and or area. The area of country over which this investigation was conducted is immense, covering a large
portion of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and requiring actual examination of not less than 25,000 square miles, and involving a consideration
of the entire watershed tributary to the Mississippi River, at least as far down as the mouth of
the Wisconsin. The greater part of the regions
examined have been extremely difficult of access, sparsely settled, and little known, except
to the lumbermen, who, in the greater portion
of the territory, have almost exclusive control
of the smaller streams. This has been particularly true in the Wisconsin regions.

The physical data required for a thorough
consideration of the subject are comprised in

Capacities of channels to carry of the ampounded water in sufficient quantity.

Nature of all the streams to be improved.

The theory has been that these reservoirs should be constructed by creeting dams at the outlets of the lakes which empty into the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, and thus to raise the water from ten to twenty feet, and to increase the area of flowage. The purpose has been to maintain all of the rainfall, to shut these dams by means of gates, and, in the season of low water, to increase the discharge of water according to necessity by raising the gates.

water.

EFFECT UPON NAVIGATION.

To complete the works with the present force it is estimated that three years would be necessary. Still, very large benefits might result in one season from the erection of a portion of the work. It is estimated that the effect of thiplan would be distinctly noticeable as far down as St. Louis, and it may be very much farther Reservoirs also might be constructed on the tributaries of the river lower down, which would have a similar effect, and might ultimately related to be accompanied to the second of the sec

could not be urged as to the headwaters of the Mississippl, which are in a plain, marshy country, quite unlike the rock-bound mountain region of Western Virginia and Ohio, where the surveys to which the President refers were made.

HER ENGINEEMS

having charge of this work have made ten different reports, including surveys and examinations of all the proposed reservoirs in the Upper Mississippl, the St. Croix, the Chippewa, and the Wisconsin Rivers. They estimate that to make the plan practicable there should be built on the Upper Mississippl seven dams at a cost of \$50,000, in which there can be held \$2,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, a quantity sufficient to give a stage of four feet of water at St. Paul during 100 days of low-water season. There are also to be added three dams on the St. Croix River, three on the Chippewa, and two on the Wisconsin, making altogether fifteen dams. Maj. Warren, who has charge of the work on these rivers, is confident that the same important results can be obtained that have been figured out for the Upper Mississippi at a very small cost.

The first and largest dam is at Lake Winnebigoshish, in Cass County, Minnesota. It is located at the foot of the three great lakes on the Upper Mississippi—Winnebigoshish, Cass, and Penidii. This dam is 14 feet hong. The area of the reservoir is 4,312,701,330 cubic feet. The capacit of the reservoir is 45,754,204,380 cubic feet. The supply has mis 15,222 square miles.

The second dam is located at Leoch Lake. It is to be 4 feet high and 3,300 feet long. It has a reservoir capacity of 2,255,754,800 cubic feet. The supply has mis 1,522 square miles.

The account dam is to be at the foot of Mind Lake, on Leoch Lake River. This dam is to be 6 feet high and 1,101 square miles. Cost, 55,63,600.

The third dam is to be at the foot of Pokeganna Falls, on the main fississippi River, it is to be seven feet. It will cost \$31,757.

The fourth dam is to be located on the main Mississippi River. The cost of this dam is 82,286. The area of the supply basin

The Proposed Reservoir System—The Engineers' Theories of the Prac-ticability of the Scheme.

the waters accumulated expected to secure at 16

FIRES.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 25.—Stephen P. man & Sons' confectionery establishment of the moon, involving a loss of \$10,00. The fire nated in the upper stories, but from what is unknown. The third and fourth flooriburned out, the roof fell in, and the lower of the building were deluged with of the building were deluged with water, the aging valuable machinery in the cellar. It stock of candles on hand is not very heavy. It loss on the building, owned by the Patternature, is \$10,000. All the losses are covered by A fire two hours later in the sash and modinatory of Charles A. Doerr & Son. Spring Guilen street, above Thirty-eighth, West Philadelia, caused a loss of \$35,000; insurance, \$3,000

AT WHEELING, W. VA.
WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 25.—At 11:15 th
evening the stable of John Dumas was entirely
consumed by fire, with three horses. Loss about
\$500; no insurance. Supposed incendiary.

The Successful Better,

An English officer exchanged into another regiment, bringing with him the reputation of being marvelously successful at a bet. "Ah" said his new Colonel, "he won't get any successful of the said his new Colonel, "he won't get any successful of the wrote to the fellow's former Colonel, an old friend, "We like him very much." "Glad you do, old boy, her him; we found him toe expensive a luxny, was the reply. One day at mess the Colonel good-humoredly said: "I hear that you profes always to win a bet." "Well, sir, I'm pretty successful that way." "I don't think you would succeed with me." "May I try!" asked the shaltern. "By all means." "Well, then, I bet you, sir, that that old wound in your back his broken out afresh." "What in the world do you mean? Old wound in my back? D'you thin! I ever turned my back on the enemy, then!" hat the gallant Colonel grew warm; "I never lads wound in my back in my life. Jones," to see net, "lock the door. I'll prove it to your own eyes." The other protested that the Colonel's simple word was more than enough; but no, the latter was excited and stripped. "I've lost ar, and Brown handed over the 210 note. A few days latter came a note from the Colonel of the other regiment: "Brown has again won a pot of money from out of our fellows. He bet hearly that be force he'd been with you a month he' make you take your shirt off in the mess-room after dinner, and now writes that he succeeded." That Colonel "cussed." The Successful Better.

No FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, 23; alling tees. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-st

MARRIAGES.

LIPPERT-Jan. 2, 1830, Litzie Lapper, and Bream 3 months.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 118 Milwankee-av. Jan. 27, at 18 O'clock a m., to Walnelm. Friends are invited to attend.
MATCH-Jan. 25, at 65 Sanger-at, Sylvin Mainaged 4 years 7 months, daughter of Sarah and the late Henry Match.
EF Cincinnati (O.) and Covington (Ky.) passe please couv.
PITKIN At Ridgeland, Cock County, Dilands, of peritonitis, Mrs. Caroline H. Fitzin, aged 87 years months and 6 days.
Funeral Monday, Jan. 25, at the Congregationi Church, Oak Park, Ill., at 3 o'clock p.m. Friends and leave we ells-st. depot at 18 o'clock p.m. Friends and leave we ells-st. depot at 18 o'clock p.m. Friends and leave we we residence of the daughter, Mrs. Julia Moore, No. 31 Foster-st.
Funeral at 1 o'clock. Tuesday, from the store address, to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

By GEO P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 9:30 a. m. Important Offerings in CLOTHING and other dails able Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctioners

Our Next Auction Sale TO IST LAN OF A THEFT

Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 10 a.m. prompt.

We shall close out 800 Cases very desirable a By HENRY & HATCH, Successors to Chas. E. Raudin & Co.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Ky. S. LOTTERY. By State Authority.

THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY HAS ALWAYS DRAWN IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACTO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, ON SATURDAY. JANUARY 31.

FIRST CAPITALS, 85.000, 8.000, 8.000, 8.000 AN BLOO, AND LAST OTHER PRIZES AMOUNTING TO SAME TO THE PRIZES AMOUNTING TO SAME TO THE PRIZES AMOUNTING TO SAME TO THE PRIZES AMOUNTING TO THE PRIZES OF SAME TO SAME TO

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We will bind ourselves to pay to this tion the sum of 25 for each scroul Hernia that can be retain to the part of the part o Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had rience, and is curing many of upture. Manufacturers of the or line Truss, adopted by the Gove

OCBAN NAVIGA STATE L Glascow, Liverpool, Dublin, Irom N. Y., every Thur Scounding to accommo